59
12
54
py 1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chafe. DT 59

Shelf .A12

1857

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CATALOGUE

OF

DR. ABBOTT'S

COLLECTION

OF

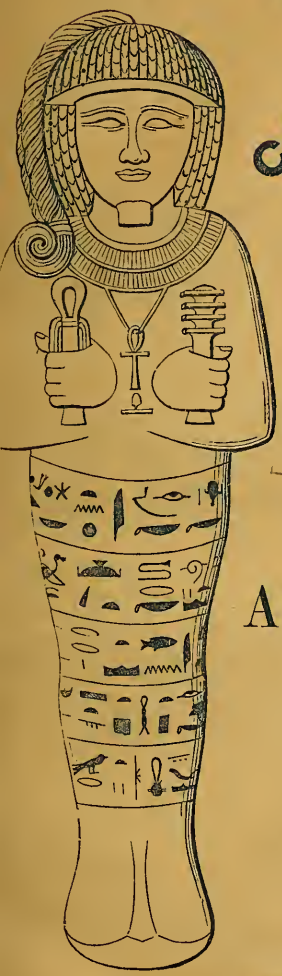
EGYPTIAN

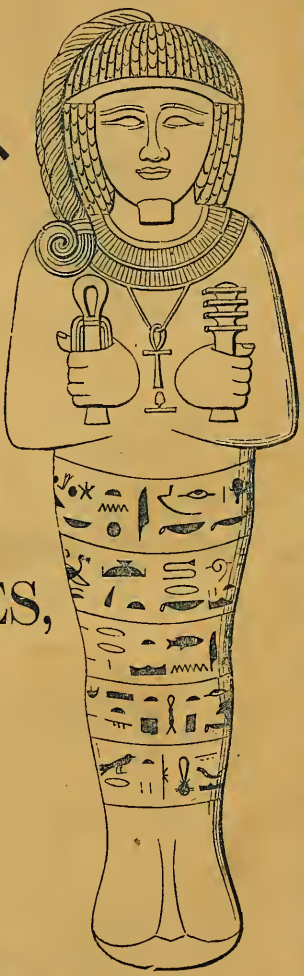
ANTIQUITIES,

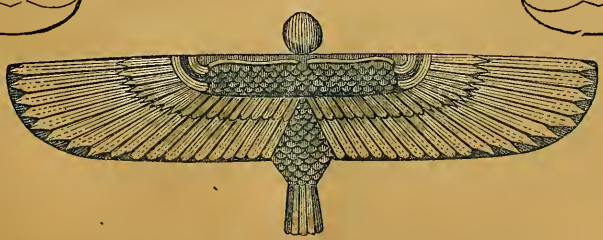
AT

Stuyvesant Institute,

NEW-YORK.







J. W. Harrison. Printer, 447 Broome Street, N. Y

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1857, by
HENRY ABBOTT, M. D.,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

CATALOGUE

OF

A COLLECTION

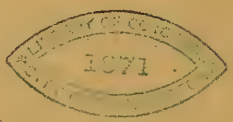
OF

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,

THE

PROPERTY OF HENRY ABBOTT, M.D.

NOW EXHIBITING



At the Stuyvesant Institute,

No. 659 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY J. W. WATSON,
333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
1854.

T59
.A12
1854

PREFACE.

Upon exhibiting this Collection, it may be necessary to state that I do not profess to be a savan, or a decipherer of hieroglyphics, but merely an amateur collector of such objects of antiquity as appeared to me illustrative of the religious and other customs of the ancient Egyptians, in whose country I have passed the last twenty years of my life. To occupy my leisure hours was necessary, and I found it an agreeable pastime to dive into the tombs of the ancients and rescue from the hands of the many pilferers such objects as appeared to me worthy of notice, and I think I may, without fear of contradiction, assert that every article in this collection is of undoubted antiquity. I have spared neither time nor expense in my efforts to obtain the finest and most genuine objects of antiquity, and feel assured that they will be appreciated.

As regards the Catalogue, I have endeavoured, as far as the limits of such a work will allow, to give a sufficient, although not a very enlarged, description of each article, and for more minute details must refer to the works of such savans as Sir Gardner Wilkinson, S. Poole, Esq., I. Perring, Esq., J. Kenrick, Esq., Professor Lepsius, and M. E. Prisse, from all of which I have quoted when necessary.

Subjoined is an Introduction by a gentleman of this city, who has visited Egypt, and who is himself an author of great merit. He has rendered it useless for me to say more than that I am indebted to him and many other American travellers for the praise they have kindly bestowed upon my exertions, and without whose advice I should never have ventured to offer this Collection of Egyptian Antiquities to the patronage of the American public.

H. ABBOTT.

INTRODUCTION.

This Museum of Egyptian Antiquities was collected by Dr. Abbott, during a residence of twenty years in Cairo, all which time his attention was constantly directed to the subject. The most distinguished Egyptian scholars, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, I. Perring, Lepsius, and Poole, have verified in this collection many of their speculations, and the genuineness of the relics has, in their sanction, the highest possible authority. Many of the objects were found in tombs opened in the presence of Dr. Abbott, and there is probably no similar museum in the world more valuable to the Student, the Antiquarian, and the Divine. "There is nothing new under the sun," said Solomon, and here are many things that were old when he said it. It is here that the ocular and palpable evidence of the authenticity of the Bible is presented in the most interesting form. We are made, as it were, contemporary with Abraham, with the Israelites in Egypt, with Shishak, with Zerah, by witnessing specimens of rare arts made in their times, and with which they were familiar. Here, too, we must unlearn some of our pride, and be struck with new astonishment at the civilization of a people, whose historical records have mostly perished. The Biblical student will naturally turn in this Collection to the stone head of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, Thothmes III. of Egyptian history, which preserves the character of the Egyptian type, as seen in the Statues of Aboo Simbel, and in the face of the Sphynx—and which scientific research is unable to refer to one of the primeval races, so as to determine the probable origin of the Egyptians. He will also see the *iron* helmet and breast-plate of scale armour, bearing the cartouche, (corresponding to our modern armorial bearings,) of Shishak, nine hundred and seventy-one years before Christ, who took Jerusalem from Rehoboam.—2 *Chron.* xi. Also, a hawkheaded Vase, in green earthenware, from the plain of Zoan, with the oval of Zerah, the Ethiopian king, seven hundred and forty-one years B. C.—2 *Chron* xiv. Also the burned and unburned bricks made without straw by the children of Israel in Egypt, and dating from the above-mentioned Pharaoh. The Antiquarian will notice among a large collection of jewelry, the gold Necklace and Ear-rings bearing the name of Menes, the first Pharaoh of Egypt, and the earliest king in history. The most learned scholars assign two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one years B. C. as the date of these ornaments. The large gold Signet-ring of Shoufou or Cheops, as High Priest and King; he was the builder of the great Pyramid two thousand three hundred and fifty-two years B. C. Baked clay stamps used by Terak, in the XXV. Dynasty, seven hundred and fourteen years B. C., to stamp the fresh Nile mud which was plastered over the locks of the granaries and the public buildings. Besides these, there is especial interest in the various cloths of those remote periods—in the preserved fruits and grains, threads, needles, and household implements of those who

> "Walked about, how strange a story!
> In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago."

The Mummy-case which was handed round at banquets to remind the guests of their mortality—the *Stylus* with which the Greeks wrote, and the tablets upon which they were used—the Painter's palette—the remarkably fine specimens of Papyrus, upon which the writing is still so legible—Glass, beautiful as the famous Venetian glass—the various mages, talismans, and charms—the human Mummies, and three ponderous Mummied bullocks, all make real to the observer the daily life and habits of a people which, after centuries of supremacy, exists for him only in these relics.

From Harper's Magazine, June, 1854.

"In these days of universal subscription for every possible object, we have heard a good deal of talk around our Easy Chair about the Egyptian Museum of Dr. Abbott, of which we have before spoken. It was early felt by many gentlemen and scholars most conversant with the subject, that the opportunity of securing to this country and to this city so unique and valuable a collection ought not to be lost. It was clear enough that the enterprise would be difficult. But the facts were these: During a residence of more than twenty years in Egypt, whither he originally went to serve as a physician in the army of Mehemet Ali during the Syrian war, Dr. Abbott spared no time or care in the accumulation of a museum of Egyptian antiquities, which it is impossible to collect under other circumstances than those of constant residence and close attention. It soon became known to the dragomans and explorers of the ruins that this Frank was interested in every new discovery, and that he would give the best prices for the best things. Consequently every thing came to him. He was receiver-general of the recovered treasures of Pharoaonic times, and his collection, annually increasing, became gradually one of the sights and "lions" of Cairo. It is within a half-dozen years that he made one of the most interesting additions possible to any collection of the antiquities of any country. This was the ring of Cheops, who built the great pyramid which bears his name. It is a signet-ring, with the *cartouche* corresponding to the modern coat of arms. Miss Martineau, in her thoughtful book of Eastern travel, says that the loss of this ring from some English collection would be "a national loss." All the other modern travellers in Egypt, as well as the most eminent of Egyptian scholars, unite in testifying to the great value of the museum. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who has achieved a just and large reputation by the work embodying the results of his profound Egyptian study and investigation, is especially warm in his praises, and had already

offered a large sum to Dr. Abbott, on behalf of an English nobleman of the highest rank, for the purchase of the collection. But it was already shipped for America, and the Doctor determined to trust to the interest of the youngest nation in these invaluable relics of the eldest.

He has undoubtedly been disappointed. America cares as little for Egypt as Egypt thought of America. The filial sentiment is unknown to us. We are so busy in improving what the Past has bequeathed to us, that we forget we owe it anything. In our eagerness—and it is true enough, our necessary eagerness—to get money, we lose every thing else. We get money, but we do not get comfort, nor ease, nor civilization. Several friends of Dr. Abbott, however, and many gentlemen of influence and means, interested more or less in the collection itself, and particularly interested in the fair fame of the city, resolved that an effort should be made to call public attention to the matter, and to secure the sum necessary to purchase and retain the collection. Peter Cooper, Esq., whose name we record with pleasure as one of the men whose use of money shows how truly he estimates its relative importance to other and higher possessions, and whose career so well confirms the truth that Lorenzo de Medici was the Magnificent, not because he was rich, but because he knew the use of riches, generously offered an apartment in the new Institute now erecting under his auspices in Astor Place, for the permanent accommodation of the collection. A general subscription has been organized, a public meeting has been held, at which, eminent men, both clergymen and others, spoke warmly in favor of the project, and there is every reason to suppose that the necessary amount will be secured.

The amount required is only about fifty or sixty thousand dollars —the object is the purchase of an unequaled collection, illustrating, in a hundred ways, Scriptural times and religious history—a collection which would be the nucleus of a generous and extensive historical, scientific, and artistic museum, which would give New-York an elevated rank as a real and not a pretended and assumed metropolis among the great cities of the world. It is for precisely such purposes as this—for the concentration in one city of all possible sources of information and reference in all possible departments of human

study—that money is worth getting. Without this conviction and without this principle we labor in vain to build a great city. It cannot be done. A million houses and five millions of people do not make a metropolis. Athens was a small city. New-York, if it had fifty times as many inhabitants as now, and stretched its stately ranges of tumble-down buildings for twenty miles along the Hudson, would be as far from a real metropolis as it is at this moment, when, if it should by any chance be ruined, the only remains of the slightest interest to the next age would be the Astor Library, and some of the humane and charitable intitutions.

For what is a metropolis? It is the head of the State, the fountain of learning, art, and intellectual influence. It is the brain of the country; the point to which its scholars, artisans, artists, of whatever kind, throng to consult the wisdom of experience and the inspiration of the moment. It is in the State what a Crystal Palace is among the workshops of industry. Athens, Rome, the truly great cities of antiquity, were great by reason of results to which wealth was only subsidiary. Had they been marts only, and not temples—had their people served Plutus only, and not Apollo and all the Muses—they would have shriveled out of history like Carthage. And what to-day makes London, Paris, Rome, and Vienna, each a metropolis? It is precisely the same thing. It is the devotion of money to humane and permanent purposes—to the endowing of libraries, galleries, and institutions of every kind, for the intellectual benefit of the population. This is true, however much the New-Yorker may sniff at the unhappy workmen of other countries. We are not praising them beyond the fact. We know how often the opulent Library and the beautiful Gallery seem melancholy mockeries of pinching poverty and grinding toil. But if under such political organizations such actual intellectual chances may exist, may they not also exist among us? Is there any secret affinity between despotism and knowledge? You say, with intrepid ardor and great contempt, "Quite the reverse." Will you then explain how it is that this country is so slow to recognize the necessity of teaching people something more than reading and writing and ciphering? Those branches ought to be as natural and common as breathing, and never referred to except as matters of course.

We, New-Yorkers, have a complacent way of smiling at Boston and other cities, and patronizingly hinting that they are "provincial." But does a city cease to be provincial because it is large? New-York is, after all, nothing but a great trading port. It is a commercial city. What is the difference between New-York and Boston, for instance? It is size only. It is melancholy, if you choose, but it is equally true, that in the great essentials of a metropolis Boston is, if not superior, certainly not inferior to this great and glorious counting-house called New-York. When a flourishing and opulent city so far scorns universal interests, and is so destitute of true pride that it can not see how often the best investment is that which produces no net pecuniary result, it may well claim to be a sharp, shrewd trader; but it shows nothing of the man.

This opportunity once lost, can never return. Collections of antiquities are not to be imported at will, nor can any commission be sent out at any moment to recover what is now offered. Think too, how the Englishman who knows that Lombard-street is not the true glory of London, and the Frenchman who knows that the Bourse is not Paris, will smile with secret scorn at the city which proposes to represent America, and, therefore, to encourage and in every way support the human race and human hope and improvement, and yet which treats with insolent and ignorant contempt the opportunity of achieving a permanently illustrious result for its own character and fame.

We take pleasure in saying this to the eager men who pause a moment upon their way to Wall-street, and lean over our Easy Chair, and talk about the great metropolis of America."

CATALOGUE

OF

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

1. A colossal Head in sandstone, the face painted red, the colour the ancients always used to represent a native Egyptian. This fine head was brought from Thebes by I. Perring, Esq., and is a portion of a colossal statue of Thothmes III., who, according to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, which event took place during his reign, in the month Epiphe, 1491 years before the birth of our Saviour. This Pharaoh is wearing the "ouabsh" or white crown of Upper Egypt, with the "uraeus" or sacred serpent, emblem of royalty, in front.
2. A shelf containing Earthenware Jars of the most elegant form. The large jar upon which the number is placed, was, when found, full of eggs; the others are supposed to have contained wine, and are pointed at the ends to enable them to be stuck in the sand.
3. A piece of Linen, inscribed, from a Theban Mummy.
4. Bricks of unburned clay, supposed to have been made by the Israelites, some bearing the stamp of their task-master, Thothmes III., and were found at Sakkarah, others were found at Heliopolis.
5. A piece of Linen Cloth in which a Mummy was enveloped. From Thebes.
6. A magnificent Vase of white marble, cut out of a solid piece. From Sakkarah.
7. A piece of Linen, a shroud. From Thebes.

8. A piece of Linen, inscribed,—the figure represents Amunoph 1st, a Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, 1550 years before Christ. From Thebes.
9. A piece of woollen Cloth worked in the corners. From Sakkarah.
10. A Shelf of Vases in common Earthenware, of various forms. From Sakkarah.
11. A most magnificently Carved Slab of Limestone, from the Temple of Erment. The hieroglyphics are most beautifully executed in relief. It represents the return of a king of the 13th Dynasty, or perhaps a more ancient Pharaoh on his return in triumph from a distant war, about 1850 years B. C.
12. A Figure of a Warrior in relief. From Lower Egypt.
13. An Inscribed Stone from a tomb. From Lower Egypt.
14. A Limestone Slab covered with beautifully and deeply cut hieroglyphics. From a tomb in Sakkarah.

14½. A Fragment of Papyrus, supposed, from the style of the figures, to be of the Ptolemaic Period. From Abouseer.

15. A piece of very fine Linen. From Thebes.
16. A piece of Linen, a shroud. From Thebes.
17. Six conical Stamps for securing the locks of public buildings or granaries; the locks were covered with the mud of the river Nile, and while wet were stamped with the government stamp, and of course could not be opened without breaking the seal.
18. A beautiful Earthenware Osirian Figure, with eleven lines of hieroglyphics. This figure is beautifully coloured, and is covered with a vitrous composition, and similar figures have rarely or ever been found. From Sakkarah.
19. A very beautiful Osirian Figure in white limestone. So called from being offerings to the god Osiris, from friends of the deceased, and are inscribed with a prayer for the deceased.
20. Another figure resembling No. 18, but having only nine lines of hieroglyphics; still these two figures appear to be moulded by the same hand, and the inscriptions are of the same import.

21. An Osirian figure in blue porcelain, having the cartouche or oval of Psammetichus, who was a Pharaoh of the 26th Dynasty, 668 years B. C.
22. A very beautiful white limestone Osirian Figure, inscribed with six rows of hieroglyphics coloured with a blue pigment.
23. Twenty blue Porcelain Figures, covered with hieroglyphics from Colonel Campbell's tomb, near the great pyramid of Ghiseh.
24. A figure of a Female, in a recumbent position, of the Ptolemaic period. From Sakkarah.
25. A piece of Linen, painted with large hieroglyphical figures. From Sakkarah.
26. A piece of Woollen Cloth, striped brown and yellow.
27. A linen Shroud. From Dashour.
28. A piece of fine Linen, painted and gilded. From Sakkarah.
29. A piece of Linen.
30. Linen from a mummy of a military man, and has on the front the badge of his rank worked in black worsted. From Luxor.
31. A piece of Linen, inscribed with a line of hieroglyphics which appear to have been burnt in. From Sakkarah.
32. A fine piece of Linen, having the outline of Thoth, the Ibis-headed God, drawn upon it. From Sakkarah.
33. Woollen Cloth, yellow ground, with brown stripe. From Sakkarah.
34. A piece of Fringed Linen. From Sakkarah.
35. The outline of a man having a crocodile on each side of him, drawn on a very fine piece of linen.
36. Pieces of very fine Linen, inscribed with the Ritual. From Sakkarah.
37. A Woollen Dress for a child, embroidered on the skirt and sleeves. From Sakkarah.
38. A piece of fine Linen. From Sakkarah.
39. A striped linen Scarf found in the cat-mummy pits at Sakkarah.

40. Thirteen earthenware Jars of various forms, the most curious of which is one in the form of a Fish.

41. A very old piece of Woollen Garment figured with red, blue, and yellow. From Dashour

42. Two common earthenware fire Blowers. From Sakkarah.

43. A small Coffin, in unbaked clay. From Thebes.

"At the entertainments of the rich, just as the company was about to rise from the repast, a small coffin is carried round, containing a perfect representation of a dead body, and the bearer exclaims,—'Cast your eyes on this figure, after death you yourself will resemble it—drink then and be happy.'"—*Vide Herodotus: Euterpe* LXXVIII.

44. A Brick with a cartouche of Thothmes III. From Thebes.

45. A Brick with the maker's stamp. From the city of On or Heliopolis.

46. An unbaked Brick. From the city of On.

47. A marble Statue in the sitting posture, sculptured on the sides and having a cartouche of royalty. From Sakkarah.

48. The portrait of a Queen, in sandstone. From the temple of Philæ.

49. A small stone Sarcophagus, containing the figure of the deceased, also in stone, inscribed, used for the same purpose as No. 43.

50. A stone Cone, found in the great pyramid of Cheops at Ghiseh.

51. A very magnificent funereal Papyrus, twenty-three feet long, containing the ritual of the dead in the Hieratic characters; it is illustrated with figures in outline. From Sakkarah.

52. The lid of the Sarcophagus, No. 49.

53. Stone Wedge, found in the pyramid of Cheops.

54. A stone Mallet, found with the above and with No. 50 at Ghiseh.

55 A portrait of a Queen, in sandstone. From the temple of Philæ.

56. A wooden figure of a Lion, inscribed down the breast —very ancient.

57. Fragment, in red granite, of the left foot of a statue of the great Rameses II. It is of colossal proportion; was found at Thebes. Rameses II. commenced his reign 1355 years B. C.

58. A small earthenware Bottle.

59. A small figure in sandstone, inscribed with a line of hieroglyphics down the middle. From Tourah.—*Vide Colonel Vyses' Work on the Pyramids.*

60. An Imitation of the head of a Mummy, in papier maché. From Sakkarah.

61. A fragment of a Papyrus, partially destroyed by fire, in the original linen wrapping. From Dashour.

62. A fragment of wooden Sarcophagus, painted.

63. A piece of Cord made from the fibre of the date-tree. From Dashour.

64. A curious Necklace of ivory. From Ghiseh.

65. A piece of a Papyrus, in the Greek characters, unrolled. From Sakkarah.

66. A Roll of Papyrus. From Thebes.

67. A marble Vase. From Sakkarah.

68. Coloured Binding. From Dashour.

69. White Binding. From Dashour.

70. An alabaster Vase, containing an unguent.

71. A fragment of Papyrus, wrapped in fine linen. From Thebes.

72. A vase of fine Clay, with a grotesque face. From Sakkarah.

73. A piece of Muslin, with a hawk painted upon it. From Ghiseh.

74. Ancient Cord from the bull pits of Dashour.

75. An alabaster Vase, similar to No. 70.

76. An earthen Jar, stained, to imitate red granite, and inscribed with one line of hieroglyphics. From Thebes.

77. An earthenware Pitcher, ornamented with a brown pattern. From Lower Egypt.

78. A Jar similar to No. 76. From Thebes.

79. A Mummied Cat, in a carton case, inscribed with hieroglyphics. From the Cat-Tomb at Sakkarah.

80. A similar Vase to No. 72. From Sakkarah.

81. An earthenware Vase. Do. do.

82. An earthenware Vase. Do. do.

83. A very plain but highly interesting hawk-headed Vase, in blue porcelain, found in the plain of Zoan, inscribed with the name of Osorkon, the Ethiopian King, Zerah of the Scriptures, who reigned 945 years B. C., and who fought the battle with Asa, one of the Shepherd Kings, 941 years B. C.—*See II. Chron. Chap. XIV.*

84. A blue porcelain Figure, without a head, in a kneeling posture, inscribed down the back with hieroglyphics. From Ghiseh.

85. A miniature Bull's Head. From Sakkarah.

86. A Mummy Cat. From Sakkarah.

87. A Mummy Cat. Do. do.

88. An Arm of a wooden statue. From Ghiseh.

89. Two Cups, in white metal. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

90. A Statue, of small size, in basaltic stone, of a Man, in that singular sitting posture, peculiar to Egypt; a line of well-cut hieroglyphics encircles the plinth, and a sentence is cut on the front of his dress. From Thebes.

91. A small Statue in limestone, of a Man, in the sitting posture, with a roll of Papyrus unrolled before him. From Thebes.

92. A Statue, in hard limestone, of a Man, in the attitude of prayer, admirably executed; some lines of hieroglyphics are sculptured on the front of his dress. From Thebes.

93. A figure of a Serpent, with a human head, in sandstone. From Sakkarah.

94. A small tablet representing the God Thoth, introducing the deceased to Phre, who is in the costume of Osiris. This tablet is curious from the circumstance of Thoth being of the same colour (blue) as the great divinity of Thebes.

95. A small tablet representing an Egyptian Lady in the attitude of prayer, making an offering to Phre, who is in the position and habit of Ammon, of whom also he has the azure complexion. From Thebes.

96. The name (or cartouche) of the great Rameses. From the tomb of the Kings in Thebes.

97. A small tablet of the same subject as No. 94, except that Phre in this tablet is accompanied by Isis and Nephthys. From Thebes.

98. A Vase of black Basalt. From Sakkarah.

99. An alabaster Vase.

100. A small Marble Vase.

101. An earthenware cooking Pot.

102. A small Vase, in green basalt.

103. A small Vessel, in limestone. From Tourah.

104. A small black marble Saucer, on which is the preparation used in embalming Mummies of the first class. Taken from a Mummy by Doctor Abbott. From Thebes.

105. A fish's Head, in earthenware. From Sakkarah.

106. A Figure of Typhon, in soft limestone. From Sakkarah.

107. A blue earthenware Necklace. Taken from a Colossal Statue at Sakkarah.

108. A mummied Ibis, in its original wrappings. From Sakkarah.

109. A mummied Hawk. From Sakkarah.

110. A mummied Ibis. From Thebes.

111. do. do.

112. The same as 108.

113. Packages yet unwrapped.

114. Conical Stamps, with the name of Terak, Tirhakah of the Scriptures, 714 years B. C.

115. A Statue, in limestone, of a Man, sitting on a throne and wearing the projecting kilt; on each side of the seat is sculptured in low relief two men bearing offerings. From a tomb in Sakkarah

116. A limestone Slab, inscribed. From Sakkarah.

117. A Fragment, in limestone, of a person making an offering. From Sakkarah.

118. Limestone Slab, representing an offering to the God Osiris. The figures in this stone are curiously painted. From Thebes.

119. A Tablet, in sandstone, representing an offering; is valuable for the inscription. From Sakkarah.

120. A limestone Slab, representing a Man kneeling before an altar. From Sakkarah.

121. A Figure kneeling before the Deity and making an offering.

122. A very interesting Monument, having three cartouches; one over the fourth figure has been intentionally obliterated, of Amunoph and his family receiving hom age. From Thebes.

123. A limestone Tablet, representing several figures mak ing submission; very coarsely executed. From Sak karah.

124. A finely executed Hawk, cut in hard limestone. This is one of the sacred birds of the Egyptians. From Sakkarah.

125. A fragment of an Altar, in sandstone, inscribed on each side. From Sakkarah.

126. Fragment of an Altar, in flinty limestone, bearing several ovals or royal names: it has some peculiarities in the hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

127. A figure in limestone, of a Man in a sitting p osture. The figure is painted a red colour, and wears a white cloth round his loins. From Sakkarah.

128. A Fragment in basaltic stone, inscribed. From Sakkarah.

129. A fragment of a statue in black granite, of a Man bearing a kid on his shoulders. This fragment is of Græco-Egyptian art, and came from Lower Egypt.

130. A statue in limestone of a Priest, having on his knees an open volume of Papyrus which he appears to be reading; two lines of hieroglyphics encircle the plinth, with an additional line on the front, and the papyrus is inscribed with six rows of perpendicular hieroglyphics. From Thebes.

131. A fragment of a well-executed Figure, in basalt. From Thebes.

132. A statue of a Sphinx trampling upon a Serpent; it is of later times and involves some curious mythological mystery. From Sakkarah

133. A fragment of a Statue in limestone; a figure in a sitting posture, reading a Papyrus containing six lines of beautifully executed hieroglyphics; there is also a line of hieroglyphics on the plinth. From Ghiseh.

134. A fragment of a limestone Slab, of the time of Amunoph I., representing a man making an offering to that Pharaoh, who is seated and dressed as Osiris. From Sakkarah.

135. A small sandstone representation of an Entrance into a Tomb. From Sakkarah.

136. A Tablet in limestone. From Sakkarah.

137. A sandstone Tablet, broken. Do.

138. A Mummy of a child, with a gilded mask. From Sakkarah.

139. Five Jars, with the heads of the four Genii of Amenti.

These genii, as they are called, are variously represented, sometimes in the form of mummies, sometimes like the short vases here seen, in which the different viscera are supposed to have been preserved embalmed.

Each has a different head; one with a human head, called Amset, held the stomach and large intestines.

Hapi, with the head of a cynocephalus, the small intestines.

Smautf, or Liontmouf, the lungs and heart.

Hebhsnauf, the liver and gall-bladder.—*Vide Kenrick.*

140. Three wooden Cats, with glass eyes, one has the face gilded—this contains the Mummy of a Cat. From the Cat Tombs of Sakkarah.

"The Cat was usually consecrated to the Moon: two reasons were assigned,—the first, that this animal brings forth one, then two, and so on to seven in the whole twenty-eight, the number of the days of a lunation. This, PLUTARCH himself thought to border on the fabulous; of the second he seems to have judged more favourably, —that the pupils of the cat's eyes are round at the full moon, but grow contracted and dull as she wanes."—*Ibid*, p. 17, Vol. II.

141. A white box, inscribed with the name of Amunoph IV., 1350 years B. C.; it originally belonged to a scribe. From Thebes.

142. Wooden Boxes found in a tomb at Ghiseh.

143. A fragment of Limestone, with figures. From Sakkarah.

144. A piece of Limestone, inscribed, and having the cartouches of Rameses IV., 1959 years before Christ. Found at Heliopolis.

145. Fragment of Sandstone, representing one of the Roman Emperors making offerings after the fashion of the Pharaohs to the Goddess of Truth, who is represented with an ostrich feather in her hand. The figures are in cavo relief, and the fragment was brought from Nubia.

146. The top of a Sarcophagus, made of burned clay, found in a tomb near Gebel Silsilis.

147. A kneeling Figure, in black basalt, holding before her a tablet inscribed with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

148. Part of a lid of a Sarcophagus, in earthenware, painted, —was found at Tourah, where the Israelites were said to have been kept at work, and where there is an ancient Jewish cemetery.

149. A sitting Figure in black basalt, inscribed. From Sakkarah.

150. Another lid of a Sarcophagus, found with No. 146.
These are rare; indeed, are the only specimens I have met with.

151. Fragment, consisting of four pieces of limestone, being a portion of the false door-way always found in tombs, to render the real entrance to the inner room in which the bodies were generally placed, more difficult to be found. Taken from the tomb of a

priest in the time of Pharaoh Shapre. The hieroglyphics are in the style of the monuments about the Pyramid of Ghiseh, from which ancient city it was taken. Dashour.

152. Three large Mummies of the Sacred Bull, Apis, found in the Tombs at Dashour. These Mummies are very

MUMMIED BULL.

rare—no other Museum possessing a single specimen.

"The Egyptians honoured him as an Image of the Soul of Osiris, and that this soul was supposed to migrate from one Apis to another, in succession. His death was a season of general mourning, and his interment was accompanied with the most costly ceremonies." *Vide Kenrick*,—p. 20, Vol. II.

On the same stand will be found two skulls of the Sacred Bull, one with its horns crooked; there are also different bones, the largest of which is the vertebra of the neck, which is of extraordinary size; above the Bull's head may be seen, on the right, a net of rope used for the purpose of carrying any thing between two persons, a stick being passed under the two pieces of wood and supported on the shoulders of the carriers. Over the other Bull's head is suspended a large rope-bag, found in the pits with the Bulls, supposed to be used to carry their food.

152½. A piece of ancient Rope. Brought from the Tombs at Dashour, by Dr. Abbott.

153. A small wooden Footstool. From Sakkarah.

154. A very handsome bronze Column mounted on a tripod terminating in lion's claws.

On the summit is a circular plate supporting a bronze vase, supposed to be used for burning incense or other offerings. This interesting object was found at Tel-el-Yahoudi, or the mound of the Jews, where, upon the site of an ancient Egyptian city, the Israelites were permitted by Ptolemy Philomater, upon the application of their High Priest, Oniius, to build a temple. The place then became the resort of the Jews, and was called the City of Onion, or *Onii—Metropolis*, and was probably one of the five cities in the land of Egypt, which, according to Isaiah, "were to speak the language of Canaan."—*Vide Isaiah* xix. 18.

155. A small Campstool. From Sakkarah.

156. A long Slab of Limestone inscribed. From Sakkarah.

157. The Figure of a humpback of the Ptolemaic age. From Heliopolis, the city of On.

158. Four wooden Cats, similar to No. 140.

159. Vases of Amenti.

160. The mummy of a Dwarf. From Sakkarah.

161. A small Altar stone with two hollow basins. From Tourah.

162. An Altar stone with a hollow depression, inscribed all around with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

163. An Altar stone with one depression or hollow, inscribed all around the margin. From Sakkarah.

164. A similar Stone, likewise inscribed.

165. A large Stone of the same form inscribed.

166. A Stone similar to, but larger than No. 162.

167. A marble Statue, unfortunately imperfect, of a keeper of volumes, an officer of high rank; on each side of the pedestal is an inscription of hieroglyphics of very early style, and on the front are offerings most beautifully carved. From Sakkarah.

168. A Lion, from the neighbourhood of the Pyramids of Ghiseh.

169. A limestone representing some religious ceremony. From Sakkarah.

170.
A Statue in limestone, of an Hierogrammatist, sitting and exhibiting a volume or Papyrus, on his knees.

This Statue is in good preservation, and is remarkable for the instrument which is hung over his left shoulder, representing a bag or basket, which the scribes carried with them, and hence used in the inscriptions as the symbol of that office and of the art of writing. From Thebes.

171. A Statue similar to No. 127.

172. An Altar-Stone for libations, very curiously carved and inscribed. From Lower Egypt.

173. Fragment of the Statue of an Egyptian Lady sitting on a stool.

In the line of hieroglyphics down the front of her dress, will probably be found the names of her parents. This fragment is of elegant design, and from the style about the time of Rameses. From Sakkarah.

174. Representation, in fine sand-stone, of a false door to a tomb having a Greek inscription. From Sakkarah.

175. A Broken Tablet, in sand-stone, the hieroglyphics in relief.

176. A small votive Tablet in low relief. From Sakkarah.

177. A very beautiful Tablet in limestone, of a man making offerings to Osiris. From Sakkarah.

177. A sand-stone Tablet, the figures in relief. From Sakkarah.

179. A limestone Tablet representing Amunoph the First making an offering to Osiris. From Sakkarah.

180. A Fragment in sand-stone defaced.

181. Fragment, representing articles of food placed on a table. From a tomb in Sakkarah.

182. 183. Two conical Altars in limestone, with a similar inscription on each; and with a tazza in granite, also inscribed.

184. Group of figures about two feet high in fine limestone, from the quarries of Tourah.

It represents a man in an ancient dress and position, the left leg slightly advanced; his son sustaining his right knee, while his daughter, in a kneeling position, supports his left. This group still preserves much of its ancient colour. Such groups are common, in basso relievo, on the walls of the more ancient tombs. This is from the same tomb as No. 115, and Nos. 181, 182, 183.

185. Specimens of the Mummied Ibis found in earthenware pots, in the Ibis pits at Sakkarah.

186. A pair of Sandals belonging to a lady, made of the date leaf. From Dashour.

187. A Sandal, made of date leaf. From Sakkarah.

188. Ditto, do.

189. A Sandal beautifully made of the bark of papyrus.

190. Ditto, do.

191. A pair of curiously made Sandals for a lady.

192. Two feet beautifully executed in wood, from a coffin of a Mummy. From Ghiseh. These, though not finely finished, show the work of a master hand. The width between the great and second toes is the space occupied by the strap of the sandal.

193. Two beautifully preserved and magnificently wrapped specimens of the Ibis Mummies, found in the tombs of Sakkarah.

194. A very ancient Sandal from Ghiseh.

195. Ditto, do.

196. A Sandal made of the raw hide. From Ghiseh.

197. A pair of very elegantly made Sandals for a lady.

198. A pair of very handsome Sandals, coloured red.

199. A pair of purple leather Boots for a lady. From Dashour.

200. A pair of white Kid Boots.

201. A pair of very small leather Sandals for an infant.

202. A Child's leather Shoe.
203. A red leather Boot.
204. A specimen of Needlework. From Ghiseh.
205. Ditto, do.
206. A fine specimen of Linen Cloth.
207. A fine specimen of Woollen Cloth.
208. A specimen of Knitting in variously-coloured worsted.
209. } Knives of the Ethiopian Stone, used in making the
210. } incisions in the cavity of the abdomen in the pro-
211. } cess of embalming, the use of a metal instrument not being allowed.

Vide Herodotus, Euterpe, LXXXVI.

212. A skull of a female Mummy with plaited hair. From Sakkarah.
213. A skull of a female Mummy dressed with a cap of worsted work.
214. A skull of a Male Mummy with hair.
215. The leg of a Female wanting the foot, which had been amputated at the ankle-joint during life, prior to the process of embalming, as the cloth covers the articulating surface of the joint. From Sakkarah.
216. } Two Mummied Hands, gilded, from Ghiseh.
217. }
218. } Two Mummied Feet, gilded, from the same Mummy
219. } as the hands.
220. The hand of a Female Mummy, beautifully enveloped in cloth, from Sakkarah.
221. A Sandal from a Female Mummy, painted and gilded.
222. Four Mummied Ibises, from the pit at Sakkarah.
223. A pair of Sandals of raw hide, from Sakkarah.
224. A pair of Leather Sandals.
225. Three Mummied Hands. From Sakkarah.
226. A Sandal of date leaves, with the toe turned up and the sides raised, approaching the shape of a shoe. From Ghiseh.
227. A pair of Sandals, (right and left,) very neatly made, for a lady. From Dashour.

228. A round basket made of grass, having five partitions round a centre, in one of the partitions is No. 229

229. A white Glass, of beautiful form. From Sakkarah.

230. An ancient Broom made of straw, similar to those in use at the present day.

230½. A rude Scarabæus in wood, containing a mummied beetle. From Sakkarah.

231. A small figure of the Bull Apis. From Dashour.

232. A fragment of a Vase, covered with figures of the Persian period. From Ghiseh.

232. A Basket and Lid covered with red leather. The basket is made of fine reeds, and is divided into seven partitions. From Sakkarah.

234. A most magnificent Papyrus in the Hieratic character, thirty-six feet long, and in such perfect preservation that it does not require to be stretched on paper. Such Papyri are scarcely ever met with. This was found at Sakkarah.

235. The figure of a Goddess painted on cloth.

236. A pair of Sandals, covering the sides of the feet, made of date leaves. From Sakkarah.

237. A pair of purple Leather Boots, ornamented with gilded devices. From Sakkarah.

238. A pair of very curiously made Sandals for a Lady. From Sakkarah.

239. A Man's Sandal made of Papyrus leaves, turned up at the toes. Worn only by persons of rank.

240. A pair of red Leather Boots. Ditto.

241. A Man's Sandal of Papyrus leaves, turned up at the toe. From Thebes.

242. A pair of Leather Boots. From Abouseer.

243. A pair of do. very old, and in bad condition. Do.

244. A neatly made pair of Lady's Sandals.

245. A piece of the covering of a Mummy, with the figure of an Israelite bound and placed on the sole of a sandal as a mark of contempt. From Thebes.

246. A fragment of a Wooden Coffin, inscribed, and having two figures of Anubis (Jackals) watching. From Sakkarah.

247. Fragment of a Sarcophagus, with the figure of Nephthys. From Thebes.

248. A round Piece of Wood from the pyramid of Sakkarah.

249. A small Piece of Wood from a wall in the entrance of the great pyramid at Abouseer.

250. A fragment of Granite of the god Nilus, inscribed. From Sakkarah.

251. A part of a Lyre in the shape of a swan's head, inlaid with ivory. From Sakkarah.

252. } Sacred Serpents with the disk originally gilded.
253. }

254. The head of a Duck in wood, most beautifully executed, in a miniature form. From Sakkarah.

255. A beautiful Figure in Wood, inscribed down the middle, and having the cartouche of Thothmes III., and the same royal name is on the banner held in his hand. From Thebes.

256. Lion's Head in wood, of excellent workmanship, which formed part of an elegant chair similar to those represented in the Baban el Molook. In one eye is still the remains of the gold orb and blue enamel of the lid. From Sakkarah.

257. Part of the arm of a Chair, inlaid with ivory, to represent a duck or goose's head. From Thebes.

258. A piece of a Tree taken from the wall in the chamber of the Great Pyramid of Sakkarah.

259. A leg of a Chair, inscribed. From Thebes.

260. A leg of a Chair, in hard wood, inscribed, and has the cartouche of Bukhan-a-ten-ra, a Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty; 1430 years before Christ.

261. A small figure of a Humpbacked Man in wood.

262. A Monkey seated on a Lotus.

263. D'tto. Ditto.

264. Cupping Horn, similar to those used in the East at the present time. The operator exhausts the air through a small hole at the point of the horn to which he applies his mouth, and then covers it with a small piece of leather which is attached to it for that purpose. It was found by Dr. Abbot in a tomb at Sakkarah, at the opening of which he was present.

265. A Cupping Horn, terminating in the head of a buffalo. From Sakkarah.

266. A Cupping Horn, terminating in the head of a lion.

267. Small Figure in hard brown wood, representing one of the Asiatic tribes prostrate. It probably formed part of a group, representing the king trampling under foot the enemies of Egypt. From Sakkarah.

268. Legs of an Ox, in wood, worn as a charm.

269. A Tablet in Wood, dedicated to Ammon, for the cure of deafness. From Thebes.

270. A Wooden Figure, similar to No. 267, the head curiously twisted to appear as if looking round.

271. A Figure of a Monkey, beautifully executed, but very old. From Abouseer.

272. A Sphinx, in wood.

273. An instrument in wood used by the Egyptian Priests in making offerings to their Gods. One end terminating in a hawk's head, the other in a hand. Very ancient. From Sakkarah.

274. A piece of Wood originally beautifully inscribed. From Sakkarah.

275. Statue of a Cynocephalus sitting; this animal is the symbolic hieroglyphic of the God Thoth, he is carved in stone and of good workmanship; there are a few hieroglyphics on the plinths in which the name of Thoth appears. From Lower Egypt.

276. A Cynocephalus in stone.
277. Ditto in earthenware. From Abouseer.

278.
279.
280. Osirian Figures in Wood, painted and inscribed. From Thebes.

281. Statue of Isis and Horus in black stone; this figure has a legend in hieroglyphics on the plinth. From Sakkarah.

282. An Osirian figure in wood.

283. Statue of a King in stone holding the flagellum in his right hand, and the pastoral crook of Osiris in his left; he wears the projecting kilt, down the centre of which are two lines of hieroglyphics; the cap of the statue was of bronze, as appears from a portion still remaining. From Lower Egypt.

284. A Lamp in green porcelain, found in the great pyramid of Cheops at Ghiseh.

285. A similar Lamp found in the great pyramid of Sakkarah.

286. A circular lamp with two burners, with a socket in the centre to fix it on a staff. From Abouseer.

The ten accompanying lamps are of the Ptolemaic and early Christian period.

287. Small Statue in fine limestone, representing a person kneading dough or grinding.

This little figure is of admirable workmanship, and is inscribed with several lines of hieroglyphics which have been filled with some brilliant blue composition. The subject is not common. There are one or two examples of kings habited in the attire of a priest, and employed in the same occupation. From Thebes.

288. Statues of Isis and Horus, in white marble.

The Goddess has a bronzehead-dress, and a bronze hawk stands behind her throne, which it encircles with its extended wings. These were formerly beautifully inlaid with enamel or some other vitrous substance, but age has nearly destroyed all traces of it. The plinth of this curious and rare specimen is of bronze, and there is an inscription in hieroglyphics down the back of the Goddess. From Sakkarah.

289.
290. } Two green glass Bottles found in a tomb at Sakkarah.

291. A porcelain figure of a Female in a white dress, and her head decorated with the lotus flower and leaf, intermixed with gold, showing the style of dress of her time, Thothmes III. From Thebes.

"It was probably used as a pattern."—Vide Herodotus, Euterpe, lxxxvi.

292. A figure of Bacchus bearing a Wine Jar, beautifully executed in earthenware. From Lower Egypt.

293. } Figures of the God Onouris, emblematical of Evil
294. } and Death. From Sakkarâh.

295. A small earthenware Vase of an antique form. From Sakkarah.

296. Figure of a Female of the Ptolemaic period, in red earthenware. From Abouseer.

297. A Vase in the form of a Female holding a gazelle on her left arm; this Vase is made of fine red clay. From Sakkarah.

298. A similar figure to No. 293, having a serpent in each hand in place of the shield and sword. From Sakkarah.

299. A Figure of a Horus in red clay, of the Ptolemaic time. From Sakkarah.

300. The Figure of Ra. or the Sun. on a lotus leaf. From Ghiseh.

301. A figure of a Monkey, in red clay.

302. A Comic Mask, in red clay.

303. Part of a Mould in soft stone for casting various devices. It is of the Ptolemaic age; for, on one side is the head of Jupiter Serapis. From Sakkarah.

304. A Series of 12 Moulds for casting. The one numbered is a mould of the god Pthah Socharis, the divinity of Memphis. From Sakkarah.

305. A Head in burned clay. Apparently of an idiot.

306. A Figure, similar to 294.

307. Model of a Hoe, in limestone.

308. The figure of a man of the lower class, in brick.

309. A model in porcelain, of the Staff held by the deities of Egypt, from which it will be seen, that the upper termination of these staves is not intended to represent the Hoopoo or any other bird, but that of some quadruped with long ears. Found at Sakkarah.

310. } Two Osirian Figures, both broken but inscribed, and
311. } have the cartouche of Psammetichus.

312. A Porcelain Cylinder, inscribed. From Ghiseh.

313. Figure of the God Nilus, in white marble.

314. A Cow's head, in porcelain.

315. A mass of Osirian figures, that have been spoiled and rejected by the manufacturers. From Thebes.

316. A porcelain representation of the Pandean Pipes. From Sakkarah.

317. A Wooden Figure of Osiris, beautifully covered with gold leaf.

318. A Wooden Figure of the Goddess Isis and her son Horus. From Sakkarah.

318½. A Stone Stamp with a royal name (cartouche) on it.

319. A Basket, the lid is ornamented with shells. From Sakkarah.

320. A Figure of Horus and Isis, in its original wrapping.

321. A Figure of Osiris, in its original wrapping.

322. A small Basket found in one of the chambers of the Great Pyramid at Sakkarah, by I. Perring, Esq.

323. } Three small coarse Baskets made of the fibre of the
324. } date tree.
325. }

They were deposited with the Mummy, and intended to contain the grain which it was supposed the deceased would require in the cultivation of the fields of Amenti, during his progress in the lower hemisphere or purgatory. See any of the funereal Papyri and also the small Osirian figures. One of these baskets is almost invariably represented slung over the left shoulder of the blue figures by a cord held in the right hand, together with an instrument representing the hoe, while in the left hand is another instrument of agriculture. These baskets are by no means common, and are found only in a certain class of Mummy. From Thebes.

326. A piece of thin Cord, beautifully made and in good preservation. From Abouseer.

327. A piece of Cord, made from the fibre of the date tree.

328. An ingeniously constructed trap for catching the Gazelle.

It is made of the points of the date leaves, so arranged as to entangle the animal's leg when trodden upon, and to prevent him from running, while the hunters are enabled to come up and catch him. From Sakkarah.

329. An ancient Basket. From Thebes.

330. A piece of a Mummy case, inscribed, and bearing a cartouche upon it. From Sakkarah.

331. A gilded figure of Osiris holding a bronze crook in his left hand. From Sakkarah.

332. A mummied Fish, in a wooden case, made to represent a fish.

333. } Two Glass Bottles. From Sakkarah.
334. }

335. A Potter's model, in wood. From Thebes.

336. A small wooden figure of Osiris, seated. The body is hollowed and has a small mummy enclosed.

337. A wooden figure of Typhon, with a bronze bangle on each arm. From Ghiseh.

338. A figure of Osiris, similar to No. 331.

339. A Wooden Snake, the pedestal contains a mummy of the reptile. From the Fayoum.

340. Wooden representation of a Crocodile.

341. Represents Bubastes, the lion-headed god, in a sitting posture. From Lower Egypt.

342. A small wooden figure of Isis and Horus.

343. A wooden figure of the Ichneumon, well executed. The pedestal contains a mummy. From Sakkarah.

344. Figure of a Fish, in wood.

345. Fragment of the figure of Typhon, in blue pottery.

346. Part of a Wooden Hammer. From Thebes.

347. A dove-tail of Wood, taken from the corner of the palace of Rameses the Great, at Medinet Abou, the most southerly ruin of Thebes, on the left bank of the Nile, about 1355 years B. C., used to connect the stone-work.

348. A similar but smaller piece of Wood. From the temple at Karnac.

349. An earthenware head of Typhon.

350. A piece of dark wood, inscribed with two lines of hieroglyphics.

351. A Drill-bow, and Cord. From Thebes.

352. A Drill-bow. From Sakkarah.

353. A small figure of a Fish, in wood. From Sakkarah.

354. A wooden Bull, very ancient and in very bad condition.

355. A wooden Pulley. From Thebes.

356. The Mummy of a young Crocodile, unwrapped, taken from the Crocodile Pits, at Manfalont.

"The Crocodile was sacred, and having no tongue, is a fit emblem of the Deity, since the divine reason needs no utterance, but governs all in silence. Its eye, when in the water, is covered with a membrane through which it sees, but cannot be seen, as the Deity beholds all things, being invisible."—*Vide* KENRICK, p. 16, Vol. II.

357. Mummied Snakes.

358. Mummied Crocodiles, similar to 356, but not unwrapped. From Manfalont.

359. A sacred Ibis, divested of its wrappings.

360. Two sacred Ibises, in their original bandages.

☞On the walls of the centre room are six large Crocodiles, from the Crocodile Mummy Pits near Manfalont. There are also two Mummied Cats.

361. Fragment of a Walking-stick, on which there is engraved a line of hieroglyphics, preceded by a man in the act of adoring the Theban Triad; probably in allusion to the office of the possessor, whose name and titles are contained in the inscription. This stick is ornamented with an ivory top. From Thebes.

362. Fragment of another Stick, with an inscription.

The heads of the Tribes of Israel had their names inscribed on their staffs, (Numb. xvii. 2,) and it would appear that the heads of families in ancient Egypt also practised this custom, for the chief person in the representations on the walls of the ancient tombs, has always a staff. All these sticks are much longer than the modern stick. From Thebes.

363. A Walking-stick, inscribed with the owner's name.

364. A Tally-stick.

355. A Stick made of wood, resembling that used in England for whips. It is extremely tough and full of knots.

This kind of stick is usually about four feet long, and has always a little branch near the top. It was carried by a certain class of persons attending funerals. This specimen has a bronze ferule at the thicker end, which, contrary to modern fashion, was the part that was brought in contact with the ground. It has likewise an inscription a little below where the hand would be placed. From Thebes.

366. } Two Sticks used to carry packages, similar to the
367. } net suspended over the Bulls, between two men; each end of the stick resting on the shoulder of the carriers.

368. A Papyrus, in the Demotic character. From Sakkarah.

369. Fragment, in basaltic stone, of a Sarcophagus taken from Colonel Campbell's tomb, or rather from one of the excavations in the trench which surrounds it. From Ghiseh.

370. } Pedestals, supporting a set of Stone Sculptures, from
371. } the Tomb of Assa, in Sakkarah.

The hieroglyphics are most exquisitely cut in high relief, and the second stone is interesting from the portrait, which is evidently not an Egyptian. Assa was one of the Hyksos

372. A sandstone Tablet, representing two men making offerings of fruit. The sculptures are in relief and well executed. From Sakkarah.

373. A Papyrus, in the Demotic character, of the time of Cleopatra and Ptolemy. It is a contract for the sale of land.

374. }
375. } Two Papyri, similar to the above. From Sakkarah.

376. A piece of Cloth, painted in very bright colours, taken from a Mummy. From Sakkarah.

377. A limestone Tablet, representing one man leading a cow; another slaughtering a cow, probably intended as offerings to the deity.

378. A limestone Monument, representing a figure, in relief, receiving offerings. From Ghiseh.

379. A sandstone Slab, most exquisitely carved, in relief. From its style must be very ancient. From Ghiseh.

380. A painted Stone. The inscription is in the Demotic character. From Thebes.

381. A Funereal Papyrus in hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

382. A specimen of ancient Cloth. From Sakkarah.

"Their habits, which they called Calasiris, are made of linen, and fringed at the bottom. Over this they throw a shawl made of white wool. (See No. 9.) But, in these vests of wool, they are forbidden by their religion, either to be buried, or to enter any sacred edifice."—Vide HERODOTUS, Euterpe, LXXXVI.

383. A Papyrus in theDemotic character.. From Sakkarah.

384. Three pieces of a Greek Papyrus. From Dashour.

385. Fragments of a Papyrus, found around the hips of a male mummy. From Sakkarah.

386. } The Wheel and Tire, and other portions of a Cha-
387. } riot, found in a Mummy Pit, near Dashour.

The wheel has six spokes, like those chariots represented in the paintings and sculptures. This, however, appears to be somewhat differently constructed, for it seems to have been strengthened by an inner circle.

388. A War Club, studded with iron spikes. Very rare. From Sakkarah.

389. A Shelf, containing vases of Egyptian alabaster and black marble.

The one upon which the number is placed is the most interesting, as it is beautifully carved, and also has the hieroglyphical numerals for nineteen, under the left handle; denoting, that it contains nineteen measures of that period. They are almost all from Sakkarah.

390. The bottom of a Mummy Case, painted in water colours, which, notwithstanding its great age and continual exposure, are still very bright. From Sakkarah.

391. The cover of a Mummy Case. The dress is uncommon. From Sakkarah.

392. A gilded figure of Bubastes, decorated with a necklace of beads. From Sakkarah.

393. Two small wooden Obelisks inscribed with hieroglyphics. They somewhat resemble Cleopatra's Needle, at Alexandria. From Ghiseh.

394. An Osirian figure. From Ghiseh.

395. } Two instruments of wood, used in preparing
396. } clay for making bricks. They are also used as hoes for agricultural purposes. They are still retained by the natives. From Thebes.

397. A Bull's Head, beautifully carved in wood, and ornamented with ivory. From Ghiseh.

398. A Common Barge for carrying cargo, with a crew of thirteen men.

399. A Mummy Case, containing a male Mummy. From Ghiseh.

400. A very handsome Mummy, supposed to be of a female. Her head-dress is composed of Lotus flowers. From Thebes.

401. A magnificent Mummy of a young priest. From Thebes.

☞Suspended above these mummies are two Jackals, the emblems of Anubis, the guardian of the tombs. From Sakkarah.

402. A Mummy in a very splendid case. From Sakkarah.

403. A Boat with its Crew, one of them propelling the boat with a long pole, as is the custom on the Nile. From Thebes.

404. A wooden figure of Osiris. From Sakkarah.

405. A large wooden figure of Osiris. It is hollow, and originally contained a papyrus. From Ghiseh.

406. A wooden figure of Anubis. From Sakkarah.

407. Two Lizards in bronze, most exquisitely executed. From Thebes.

408. A box of Wood in the form of a temple, highly decorated, containing a coarse vase in which was the heart of a Priestess. The lid of this box is surmounted by a hawk with a gilt head. It was found with the Mummy of a Priestess, in one of the tombs of Sakkarah. This Mummy, which was lost in the Nile, was beautifully painted, and its face, hands, and feet were covered with gold leaf.

409. A Statue of Thoth, the most exquisite work of art in the collection.

This beautiful little statue is only two inches and a quarter high; is made of fine limestone, but has the appearance of polished ivory. It is in perfect preservation, and of the most ancient style of sculpture. From Memphis.

410. An Osirian figure in wood, highly painted. From Sakkarah

411. The upper part of a white stone figure in the process of manufacture.

412. An Osirian figure painted and inscribed with hieroglyphics. The face is gilt—the body is hollow, and contains the Mummy of a Snake. From Thebes.

413. The lower extremities of the figure No. 411. This is curious as it shows how these figures were prepared From Sakkarah.

414. An Osirian figure painted and inscribed with hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

415. A Bow of curious structure, with the leather case that contained it and attached it to the war chariot. It is covered with the bark of the cherry tree, like the wooden pipes so celebrated at the present time in the East. Four arrows made of reed and tipped with flint-stone, are suspended with it. From Sakkarah.

416. A small cylinder of flinty limestone used as part of a necklace, inscribed with the nomen and prenomen of Amenemha, of the twelfth Dynasty, 2080 B. C This is a very rare specimen.

417. A specimen of ancient wool. From Thebes.

418. A Lady's work-basket, which, when found, contained the following articles (to No. 430, inclusive).

419. Two skeins of Thread, and a small white glass Bottle.

420. A small brown Glass, figured.

421. The top of a wooden Box in shape of a Scarabæus, probably the box contained some unguent.

422. Two hollow porcelain Balls, coloured black and blue

423. A small wooden Toilet Box, with five compartments to contain the black powder called Kohl, used to blacken the eyelids, as in the days of Jezebel.

424. A Netting-needle charged with the original thread.

425. Two bronze needles; one blade of a pair of bronze scissors, beautifully fashioned in the form of a sphinx; a piece of linen in the process of being darned or mended; some bronze pins.

426. A Dress Comb in ivory, chased on the back.

427. A wooden Comb.

428. Four small Ivory Pegs, use uncertain.

429. A Spatula for spreading unguents.

430. Some false hair platted.

431. A blue hollow Cylinder used to contain Kohl for the eyes, has the prenomen of Amunoph III., and the nomen of his second wife, queen Taia. Amunoph began his reign 1430 years B. C., and is supposed to be the Memnon of the vocal Statue of Thebes.

432. A similar Cylinder to the above, but not inscribed.

433. Toilet-stand, in wood, in the form of a column, with a palm-tree capital, and has also the instrument for applying the Kohl. From Thebes.

434. A Toilet-stand, for containing the pigment called Kohl, for blacking the margin of the eyelids.

435. A Wooden Box with two divisions, used to contain Kohl. Fastened by the stick used for placing the Kohl on the eyelids.

436. A similar Box, with four divisions, made of blue porcelain and inscribed.

437. A Toilet-stand made in black stone, for holding Kohl and the instrument with which this powder is applied to the eyes. From Sakkarah.

438. The same of Porcelain, decorated with ornaments.

439. A circular Box made of the tooth of the hippopotamus, in the form of a cup, with a cover. From Sakkarah.

440. The same as No. 437, in marble.

441. An Alabaster Vase.

442. A Box in wood, in the form of the pod of some plant. It contains a bronze instrument.

443. A reed containing a metallic powder of a blue colour, probably used at the toilet. From Sakkarah.

444. A reed containing ointment for a similar purpose.

445. A wooden Box with a cover, in the centre of which there is a hole for inserting the instrument to extract the contents.

446. A cylindrical Box of wood painted white. The cover is contrived after the manner of porcelain teapots of the present time, with little projections to prevent its falling off.

447. The same as 443.

448. Similar to 440; in alabaster. From Sakkarah.

449. A Toilet Box in the form of a shell and has the cartouche of a queen.

450. A long bronze Pin, and three ornaments for the hair made of ivory. From Sakkarah.

451. A Box in form of a Gazelle in the attitude of rising. The body of the animal is hollowed, and the back is ingeniously made to open by turning on a pivot. From Sakkarah.

452. A Toilet Box in the form of a Duck, the lid opening as in the above. The box is beautifully carved and inlaid. From Sakkarah.

453. A Box made in the shape of a Fish, in slate-stone. The eyes inlaid, opens as the others, on a pivot. From Sakkarah.

454. A Spoon in the form of a shell made of glass, coloured to imitate nature. From Sakkarah.

455. A Cylindrical Toilet-box, engraved and outlined, filled with some white composition.

It represents women in the approved position of the Egyptian dance, playing on various instruments. Bouquets of flowers are strewed upon the floor, and one of the women, as if to gratify all the senses at once, pours into the cup of the person seated, before whom the others are dancing and singing, some grateful beverage. A line of hieroglyphics encircles the upper part, and the usual ornament of the base of an apartment decorates the lower part of the box. This curious piece of antiquity was found at Sakkarah. But, both in composition and style, it resembles the best designs painted on the walls of the Tombs, at Thebes.

456. A Semi-cylindrical Toilet-box, beautifully carved, in hard wood, with a sliding cover. The interior is divided into compartments. From Sakkarah.

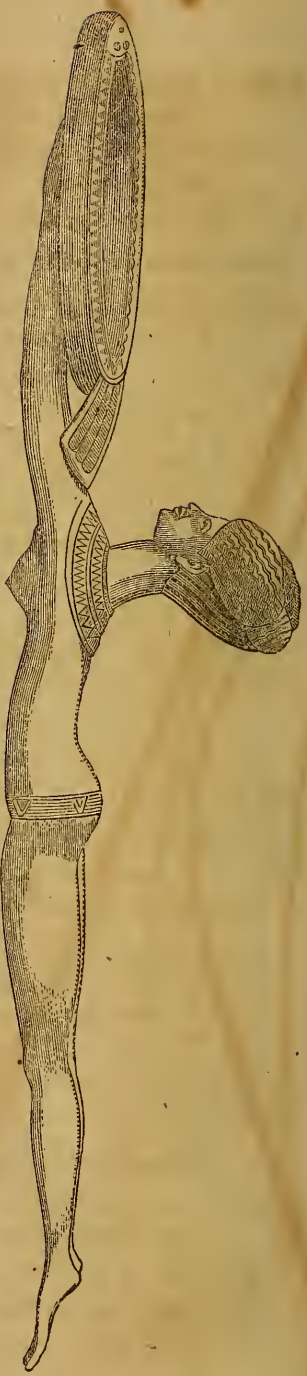
457. Fragment of a Spoon, in soft black stone. in the form of a Fish.

458. A Spoon, in hard wood, shaped like a cartouche. In the hollow is represented a lake with fish, and the handle is fantastically carved to imitate the Lotus. It terminates in the head of a duck. From Sakkarah.

459. The same, beautifully executed, representing a bouquet. The Lotus is more prominent than the other flowers. Found at Sakkarah.

460. The same, in hard wood, representing a Nubian woman swimming, sustaining in her extended arms a duck or goose, which is hollowed out and forms the bowl of the Spoon.

The head of this figure is most beautifully sculptured, and the hair fantastically dressed after the fashion of the Abyssinians. It was found in a tomb at Abouseer, with 260; 1430 B. C.



461. The same, in wood. The hair dressed in a different fashion, and the bowl of the spoon wanting.

462. The same as the above, in ivory. The head wanting. From Sakkarah.

463. The same, in the form of a Lotus.

464. A kind of a Spoon, in wood.

465. The same, in ivory, in the form of a fish. From Sakkarah.

466. Two cups of ivory, united.

467. A shallow Spoon, in wood, the handle of which is in the shape of a fox. From Sakkarah.

468. The same, with a varied device. From Sakkarah.

469. Instrument in wood, probably used for introducing some liquid through the nostrils into the head, in the process of embalming. From Sakkarah.

470. A small Toilet Box, in wood, in the form of a duck. Found at Sakkarah.

471. A beautiful and very rare Spoon; the bowl being formed of a shell, and the handle of iron, the only example of the kind I have met with. From Sakkarah.

472. Similar to 470.

473. Fragment of a Spoon made of marble, in the shape of a fish. From Sakkarah.

474. A Spoon made of ivory. The handle being a cow's head.

475. The handle of a Spoon in alabaster, in the form of the head and neck of a swan.

476. Utensil of wood in the form of a Lotus flower, its stalk and bulb. From Sakkarah.

477. A small Wooden Box, in which the gold ring No. 1085 was found. From Thebes.

478 to 481. Four Wooden Head-rests, or Pillows, inscribed, they all have the representation of Typhon on the pedestal, and on one the Hippopotamus-headed goddess, Te-or, is engraved on the opposite limb.

From the position in which these gods are usually represented on Head Rests, it would appear, that the ancient Egyptians considered the hideous forms of these divinities well calculated to secure repose, by frightening away the still more terrible creations of the mind. From Sakkarah.

482. Head Rest in stone.

483. Four small Vases. One of which contains some kind of unguent.

484 to 487. Bronze Mirrors, Nos. 484 and 486 have bronze handles representing the Goddess Athor. From Assouan.

488. A small bronze Vase, surrounded with figures in relief. From Sakkarah.

489. A similar but smaller Vase.

490, 491. Two pairs of Bronze Castanets, used by the female dancers. By their side is a smaller one. From Sakkarah.

492, 493, 494. Three Wooden Combs. From Sakkarah.

495. A Bronze Key. From Thebes.

496. A Brush of Date fibre, for chasing away flies. From Sakkarah.

497. A Porcelain Drinking-Cup, in the shape of a Lotus. Coloured. From Sakkarah.

498. The head of Isis, beautifully carved in wood. From Ghiseh.

499. A Systrum in wood.

500, 501. Two similar Instruments.

502, 503. The same in blue Porcelain.

504, 505, 506. The same in Bronze. These instruments were carried in religious processions, and at the present time are used in the Christian Churches in Abyssinia.

507. A portable Balance. It appears to be cut out of one piece of wood, and has a piece of lead at its extremity as a weight. From Sakkarah.

508. A wooden Spindle. From Sakkarah.

509. A bronze Drinking-Vessel, beautifully made, has been turned and varnished. From Thebes.

510. A bronze Drinking-Vase, of a somewhat different form. From Thebes.

511. A bronze Fork, used by the Priests in presenting offerings to the Pharaohs, when seated as Gods, on high thrones.

512. A similar Instrument. Both from Sakkarah.

513. A Packet not yet opened, found with the grain. At Sakkarah.

514. A Wild Duck, cut down the back, salted and spread out for dried provisions. Found with some others in a jar, at Thebes, by A. C. Harris, Esq.

515. A bronze Colander, beautifully made. Found near Heliopolis.

516. A small Porcelain Vase.

517. Basket made of the small ends of the Papyrus leaf, containing fruit. From Thebes.

518, 519. Pieces of bread found in the Tombs, deposited with the dead. From Thebes.

520. A small Vase containing gum.

521. A small Vase containing lees.

522. An earthen Jar containing fruit and seeds. From Thebes.

523. A Package containing wheat. A sample of which is placed upon the table. From Sakkarah.

524. A small Stand or Table made of a sonorous stone, is quite perfect, and finished with great accuracy. Stands, of this form, set in rows, and laden with fruit and viands of various descriptions, are represented in the more ancient Tombs. This is one foot in diameter, and was found in a tomb, at Sakkarah.

525. A Net containing the fruit of the Persea, and of a species of palm, now nowhere to be found in the Valley of the Nile, but which grows abundantly in some of the Valleys of the Bisharean desert, between Korosko and Aboo-Hamed. A specimen of each of these fruits lies in front of the net. From Thebes.

526. An earthenware Vase containing fruit and seeds. From Thebes.

527. A similar Vase, which has been covered with rope-netting; containing fruits, &c

528. Grain from No. 523.

529. Sample of Grain from the Tombs at Thebes, presented by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

530. A handsome marble Vase, containing mummied eggs, found in the large Vase No. 2, in the Egg Pits at Sakkarah.

531. Lotus leaves found under the head of a female Mummy. At Thebes.

532. A Fruit from the Tombs. At Thebes.

532½. A mummied Goose. From Sakkarah.

533. A set of Reed Pens and a bronze Knife found at Abouseer.

534, 535. Tablets used by the Egyptian children in learning to write the Greek language, when first introduced by the Ptolemies. From Abouseer.

536, 537. Two sets of Tablets, covered with black wax, used for the same purpose as the above; also, the bronze stylus employed in writing. From Abouseer.

538. A kind of Tee-to-tum in stone, with the Greek alphabet inscribed thereon, supposed to have been used by children, to learn their letters, as it was found with the above tablets.

539. A Stone Marble.

540. An earthenware Toy.

541. A set of Wooden Dolls.

542. Seven pieces of Wood, probably used by children in some game, resembling one now very common in Egypt. One side of each stick is deprived of its bark, and according to the manner in which they fall, the bark or the contrary side upwards, the game is won or lost. From Sakkarah.

543. Four small Vases, of terra-cotta, in shape similar to those from which libations were poured. It was found with a Mummy of the Ptolemies. From Sakkarah.

544. Square Tablet of wood, with an enchoborial inscription. From Sakkarah.

545. A Painter's Stone and Muller for grinding colours.

546. Pallet or Inkstand of a Scribe, in wood.

This instrument not only served to contain the brushes or reeds used in writing, and the black and red pigments, but was also used as a tablet and ruler. From Thebes.

547, 548. The same as the above.

549. A similar Pallet, but smaller, and in green porcelain.

550. A Scribe with one of the above pallets in his right hand, and a roll of papyrus in his left hand, in porcelain.

551. A Shell and Brush, probably used by a painter.

552. A small stone Pallet.

553. The same as No. 543.

554. A small leaden Vase. From Sakkarah.

555. An instrument in wood, in the form of the hind leg of a gazelle, used for polishing. From Sakkarah.

556. The lid of a box in lead, it has a bronze hinge.

557. A curved packing-needle of wood. From Sakkarah.

558. An iron instrument, with a wooden handle. From Sakkarah.

559. Specimens of the Papyrus and other reeds.

560. Lid of the small Sarcophagus, No. 561, which contains the effigies of two Mummies, and was probably used as mentioned by Herodotus, Euterpe LXXVIII.

562. Model of a Boat in green porcelain, containing nine persons and some animals. From Thebes.

563. A Lion's head beautifully carved in wood. From Thebes.

564. A piece of the pasteboard cover of a Mummy, painted and varnished.

565. A piece of Wood with Greek and Enchorial inscriptions. From Thebes.

566. The figure of a Monkey, curiously pressed out of folds of linen. From Sakkarah.

567. Cotton Cloth found by S. Potts, Esq., at Petræa, in 1844.

570.

568. A vase in the form of Typhon. From Sakkarah.

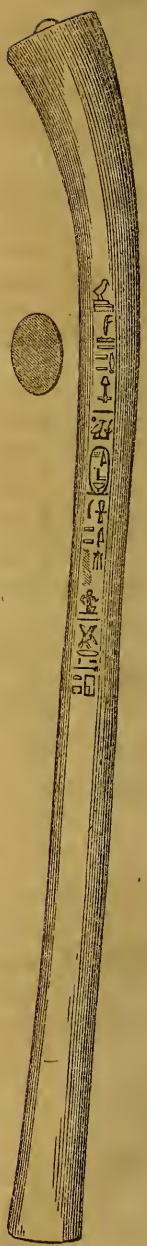
569. A Figure used in the Game of Chess. From Sakkarah.

570. Curved stick, such as is seen in the hand of the hunter in the representations of this ancient diversion, in the older tombs. It was used for throwing at birds, and by its form probably partook of the Beaumerang of the New Hollanders, or the Trombash still in use in the interior of Africa.* This sample is inscribed and bears the cartouche compounded of the word AMUN, and other characters terminating in the 𓏏 feminine article. The cartouche is preceded by the title "Royal Daughter." Perhaps this instrument was used also by the ladies of these heroic times, who, in the representations above quoted, are frequently seen accompanying their fathers or husbands in a small boat made of papyrus, in which it appears the ancient Egyptians navigated the canals or smaller branches of the parent stream—which in those days, particularly in the Delta, abounded in the papyrus plant. There is a bronze nail at the top of the handle. This remarkable instrument was found in a tomb at Thebes.

571. A small Bow with the original Cord.

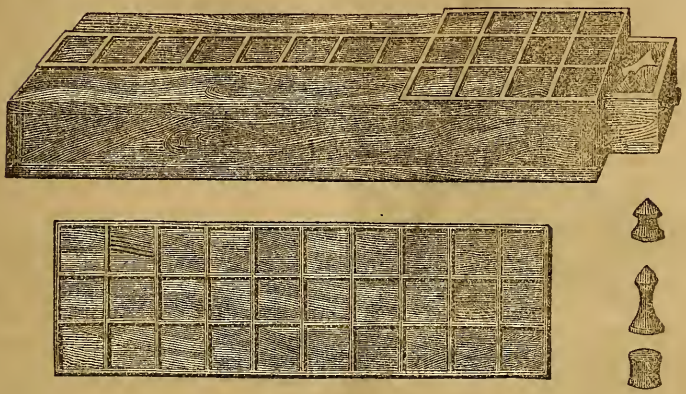
572. A Cow's Horn, much bent, closed at the bottom with a circular piece of wood, and open at the narrow end so as to form a kind of scoop or spoon. From Sakkarah.

* The Trombash is used also in war, and made of iron, and more curved than the Beaumerang of the New Hollanders.



570.

573. An oblong Box with a drawer, containing 21 pieces of Porcelain, half the number of different shapes. One side of the box is divided into thirty squares, the other into twenty, apparently for playing different games. From Thebes.



574. Iron Helmet, with a neck-guard in chain armour. This rare article was found at Thebes, with the following,

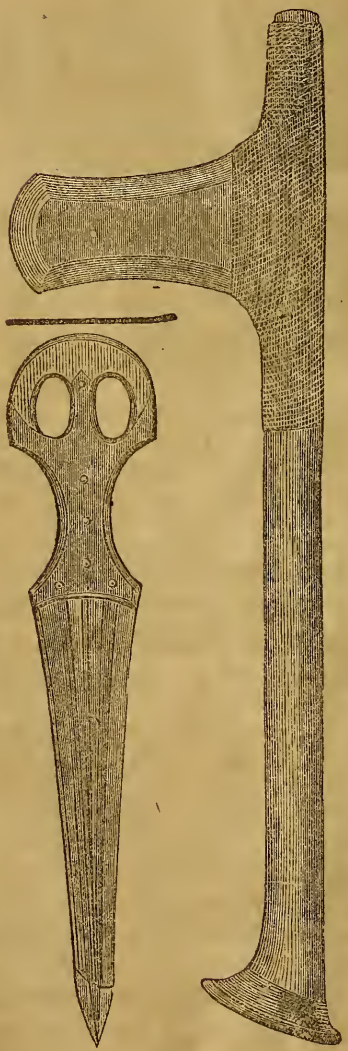
575. Fragment of a Breast-plate, made of pieces of iron in the form of scales, one of which takes the shape of a cartouche, and has stamped thereon the name of the Egyptian king Shishak, who invaded Jerusalem 971 years B. C. See 1 KINGS, ch. 14, v. 25; 2 CHRONICLES, ch. 12, v. 2.

576. An Iron Spatula. From Sakkarah.

577. An Arrow Head in iron, found with Nos. 574 and 575.

578. Model of an Instrument, partly in wood and partly in steel, shaped like the hieroglyphic symbol used in the prenomen of Rameses. Also, a small Statue of Horus, and an instrument having a lion's head, the lower extremity of which is forked. These, and the helmet and breast-plate, are very rare and are the only articles *in iron or steel*, of undoubted antiquity, and are not to be found in any other collection. The rarity of this metal is, however, to be attributed rather to the rapid decomposition it undergoes when exposed to damp, than to ignorance

of its properties; for besides that it is recorded to have been known to the antediluvians, (see GENESIS, ch. 4, v. 22,) it is more universally abundant than any other metal; and it would have been impossible to execute such works as are found in both Egypt and Greece, without its aid.



579. A Battle-axe, beautifully made of bronze, firmly bound to its original handle by means of slender interlaced thongs of leather. From Thebes.

580. A bronze Dagger, with Horn Handle attached to the blade by silver rivets. This dagger is beautifully made, and resembles much those carried by the Nubians of the present period. From Thebes.

581. A Stick used in hurling a stone from a sling.

582, 583, 584. Sticks said to be used for throwing at small birds.

585. Handle of a Dagger, in Lapis Lazuli, bearing the cartouche of Osirei, 1385 years B. C. From Sakkarah.

586. Vase of red stone, of the quality of "Rosso Antico." From Sakkarah.

587. A small alabaster Vase.

588. A fragment of Pottery of the Ptolemaic period. From Sakkarah.

589. A small alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.

590. A fragment of an earthenware Vase, representing an infant clasped in the arms of a female. From Sakkarah.

591. A Vase of a hard green stone, of oval shape, and with a small spout, resembling a gourd cut in half. From Sakkarah.

592. An Ivory Figure. From Abouseer.

593. An Ivory Figure. do.

594. An earthenware Stamp, with a royal name.

595. A large wooden Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche, inscribed. Mr. Oswald gives the following as a translation: "The Priest of Phath, the great god (Macrobius: the keeper of the house of gifts of Osiris, the Lord of the West.

596. A representation of a Lotus, in coloured pottery. From Sakkarah.

597. A Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche, in blue pottery. Inscribed. From Sakkarah.

598. A stamp in stone, inscribed with the name of Amunoph. From Thebes.

599.

Prenomen of the father of Sesostris, in porcelain. The oval, which encircles the name, represents a double rope: the whole is a good example of the style of hieroglyphics of his tomb, and age, 1395 years B. C. From Sakkarah.

600. The figure of a God seated, in blue porcelain. From Sakkarah.

601. A small Tablet, in form of a temple, having the Bul Apis in relief, in porcelain. From Sakkarah.

602. A Bone carved. From Sakkarah.

603. A piece of Ivory, beautifully carved. From Sakkarah.

604. A Wedge in ivory.

605. A specimen of Porcelain. A fragment.

606. Fragments of a Cartouche, in glazed porcelain.

607. A Vase similar to the Etruscan. From Sakkarah.

608. An alabaster Cup.

609. An alabaster Jug.

610. A small Vase, apparently Etruscan. Sakkarah.

611. Two elegantly shaped Vases, in different coloured glass. From Sakkarah.

612. Representation of a heart-shaped Vase. It is of green stone, and is beautifully inscribed with hieroglyphics.

613. Representation in red agate, of the knot or tie of the girdle worn by the gods, kings, and priests. The back is beautifully inscribed in hieroglyphics, and was taken from the same mummy as the heart shaped Vase, No. 612.

614. A Vase similar to 612.

615. A piece of Agate inscribed, similar to No. 613.

616. A white Stone, curiously carved with the head of Osiris, and has been suspended by a bronze loop, which is inserted into the head. From Sakkarah.

617. A Fish blown in white glass. From Sakkarah.

618. An oval-shaped piece of Green Glass.

619. Similar shaped piece of Glass. Hollow.

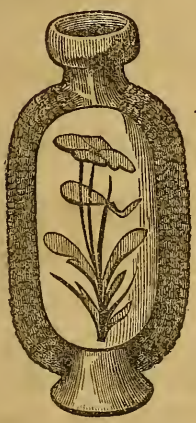
620. Green Glass. Solid.

621. } Small Rings of green glass, worn as bangles by chil-
622. } dren.

623. A large Ring of glass, worn as a bangle.

624. An Amulet, inscribed down the middle.

625. A representation of the Vulture, in relief, made of coloured glass. The rest of the figures in this division are of similar manufacture. From Sakkarah.



626. A Chinese Vase, with 17 others of different forms. All found in tombs. Some from Thebes; others from Sakkarah and Ghiseh.

These Vases are curious, inasmuch as they prove the early communication between Egypt and China. *Vide* Rosoleni. Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Manners and Customs—Sir John Davis' Sketches of China, p. 72, and Revue Archæologique, by M. Prisse.

627. A Chinese Padlock, found in the tombs at Sakkarah.

628. }
629. } Four Figures in wax of the Genii of Amenti. These
630. } are probably the oldest wax figures in the world.
631. } From Thebes.

632. A wax Bird found with the above.

633. The two Fingers in stone, from a mummy, the meaning unknown. Found at Sakkarah.

634. Ditto, ditto.

635. Fragment of Hard Stone of a brown colour, representing a part of the hand. The thumb is perfect, and most beautifully sculptured. From Fayoum.

636. 637. 638. Three Glass Disks inscribed in cufic; supposed to be money, very rare.

639. 640. Two small blocks of Alabaster, having the name of Psammitichus. 660 years B. C. Found at Sakkarah.

641. 642. 643. Beads made of coloured glass, each colour forms a layer. From Sakkarah.

644. A piece of Black Glass, with different coloured glass inlaid on the top. From Sakkarah.

645. Part of a bead Necklace. From Sakkarah.

646. A long Bead in different coloured glass. Sakkarah.

647. A piece of Mosaic Glass.

648. A white transparent glass Bead.

649. 650. Two blue and white glass Ornaments.

651. A Glass Ornament.

652. A small Glass Model of the Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

653. Two pieces of Green Glass, imitations of precious stones.

654. 655. 656. Three small blue glass Figures.

657. A small white Bottle. From Sakkarah.

658. A similar Bottle, from Colonel Campbell's tomb at Ghiseh.

659. Three small Figures in glass. From Sakkarah.

660. A grotesque Face in glass.

661. A grotesque Face in coloured glass.

662. Small coloured glass Figure of a grotesque form. Sakkarah.

663. A piece of earthenware with Mosaic, in glass.

664. The portrait of an Ethiopian King, in glass, wearing the Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, which is of porcelain. From Sakkarah.

665. A small Tazza, in a hard variegated stone, most beautifully polished.

666. A basso relievo Figure, in blue opaque glass, highly polished, wearing a necklace of very minute pieces of variously coloured glass. This is a figure of the Goddess of Truth, who is often represented without a head. This is a very rare specimen. From Sakkarah.

667. A piece of opaque blue glass.

668. The Goddess of Truth, in opaque red glass.

669. A small Tazza of glass, of a beautiful emerald green colour. When found, it contained some rouge for a lady's toilet. From Sakkarah.

670. A Figure of a Monkey, in blue glass, and of good style and has the name of Pharaoh Nophrah, of the Scriptures. Apries, 596 years B. C. He took Sidon.

671. A diminutive Lion, in blue glass, very finely executed, and on the base has the prenomen of Amunoph III., the supposed Memnon of the vocal statue of Thebes. 1430 years B. C.

672. A white transparent Glass Bead, solid and filled with pieces of variegated glass, similar to the Venetian manufacture of the present day. From Sakkarah.

673. Six porcelain Beads, inlaid with blue and other coloured glass.

674. } Two pieces of Transparent Glass, inlaid with pieces
675. } of various colours. From Sakkarah.

676. A Screw, made of opaque blue glass. From Sakkarah.

677. A Cartouche in earthenware.

678. Three fragments of Coloured Glass, on a card.

No. 1 represents a Star; No. 2 a Lotus. These pieces are particularly interesting, as examples of a curious manufacture. No. 3 more especially deserves attention, inasmuch as it explains the ingenious manner by which the ancients accomplished the work. Long sticks of glass, of the desired colour and form, were welded together, side by side. This mass being well united, was then sawn through, transversely, at regular intervals; thus producing

a supply of perfectly similar patterns. The pieces thus obtained were afterwards polished and inserted, like Mosaic work to decorate various utensils. Thus, for example, were produced a series of stars of exactly similar dimensions and form as No. 1, which were inserted side by side, in a cavity, to represent the heavens; or the ornament No. 2, representing the lotus, was thus reproduced with an exactness which no other contrivance could guarantee. The piece No. 3 has evidently been sawn from such a stick of glass as above described, and broken off. They were found at Sakkarah.

679. A small Tablet in chrysolite, inscribed in hieroglyphics of an excellent style.

680. A small stone Tablet, inscribed.

681.
682.
683.
684.
685.
686. } Variegated Glass Ornaments. From Sakkarah.

687.
688. } Two glass Imitations of alabaster. From Sakkarah.

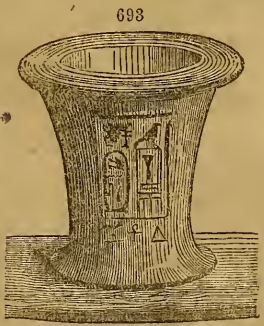
689. A porcelain Figure of the Goddess of Truth, with the feather of Truth on her head. From Sakkarah.

All the other unnumbered Figures are of the same material, and from Sakkarah.

690. A Metal Bead found in a mummy case at Sakkarah.

691. An Alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.

692. An Alabaster Vase and Cover.

693. 
693

An Alabaster Vase with the Cartouche of Ounas, 1920 years B. C.

694. An Alabaster Vase.

695. An Alabaster Vase and Cover, inscribed with the Cartouche of Papi, 2d Dynasty, 2001 years B. C. Abraham arrived in Egypt 1920 years B. C. From Thebes.

696. A small Alabaster Vase of the same date as the above. From Sakkarah.

697. An Alabaster Vase.

698. Alabaster Vase marked with the name of NO-PHRE-KA-RA, of the 2d Dynasty, 2209 years B. C. From Sakkarah.

699. An Alabaster Vase. From Sakkarah.

700. A Fragment of Limestone, inscribed in the arrow-headed character. From Nineveh.

701. A Fragment of the Ivory Throne, from Nineveh. Presented by the Rev. Mr. Badger, who was present when the throne was found by Mr. Layard.

702. An Ivory Figure found at Nineveh.

703. Ivory Figures, ditto.

704. A small Stone Cylinder, inscribed with the arrow-headed character. From Nineveh.

705. An Ivory Head. From Nineveh.

706. A blue Porcelain Figure of NOPHRAATHIOM.

707. A small Fish in blue porcelain.

708. Two figures of Pthah Soccaris, the god of Memphis.

709. A sitting figure of Bubastes.

710. A fragment in blue porcelain, of Isis.

711. A grotesque Head in blue porcelain.

712. A beautiful head of Isis, in porcelain.

713. A porcelain Figure of Horus.

714. A curious figure of Pthah, in porcelain.

715. A Figure of the god Moi.

716. A piece of Mosaic of the Cartouche of Psammitichus II. 600 years B. C. Captivity of Jehoiakim, 599 years B. C. See 2 KINGS, ch. 23, v. 35, also ch. 24. See 2 CHRONICLES, 36 ch.

717. A small figure of Isis.

718. A Fish, in blue porcelain.

719. A curious figure of Typhon standing upon two Crocodiles, and having a Scarabæus upon his head, a goddess on each side, and another with outspread wings at his back.

720. A Sphinx.

721. Figure of a Crocodile with a hawk's head.

722. A Comic Face, in clay.

723. A Scarabæus inscribed with seven rows of hieroglyphics.

724. A large Scarabæus in green marble, with eight rows of hieroglyphics.

725. The same in limestone, with six rows of hieroglyphics.

726. A large Scarabæus in blue porcelain.

727. A large Scarabæus in blue stone, inscribed with six lines of hieroglyphics. From Thebes.

728. A large Scarabæus with the cartouche of Thothmes III., the Pharaoh of the Exodus. From Thebes.

729. A large blue porcelain Scarabæus, with ten lines of hieroglyphics, which have been filled up with a white composition, and has the cartouches of Amunoph III. and his wife. 1430 B. C.

730. A Scarabæus with seven lines of hieroglyphics, in dark green marble.

731. A Scarabæus in porcelain, glazed and placed on its back. Within the case are several other Scarabæi.

The Scarabæus was made an emblem of the Sun, because no female being found of this species, the male enclosed the new germ in a round ball and then pushed it backwards, just as the Sun seems to push the sphere of heaven backwards, while he really advances from West to East. *Vide Kenrick*, Vol. 2. p. 16.

732. A Human Face, in similar limestone to that of the figure of Thoth, No. 409. From Sakkarah.

733. A Necklace of beads from a mummy. From Thebes.

734. The emblem of Stability. On the same stand are 189 figures of the Divinities of Egypt. The majority are in porcelain, and exquisitely executed, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

735. A porcelain Sphinx, very coarsely made.

736. A String of coloured Beads.

737. }
738. } A variety of Glass Beads.

739. An outline of Osiris, neatly executed. He is represented sitting on his throne as the judge of Amenti. This beautiful drawing is on a piece of fine limestone. From Sakkarah.

740. A limestone Tablet, with an inscription in the enchorial character. From Sakkarah.

741. A similar Tablet.

742. Tablet in dark red sandstone, dedicated to Osiris. The figures are all coloured. Thebes.

743. A Caricature, painted on a fragment of limestone, representing a Lion seated upon a throne as a king, and a fox, as high-priest, making an offering of a plucked goose and a feather fan. From Thebes.

744. Mould, in limestone, of a Bird. From Sakkarah.

745. A limestone Tablet, with some coloured figures in procession, carrying date branches in their hands. There is a line of hieroglyphics to each person. From Thebes.

746. Basso-relievo of a Goose and Lotus flower, well executed in limestone, coloured. From Thebes.

747. A green marble Tablet, inscribed in Linear hieroglyphics. From Sakkarah.

748. A small votive Tablet, dedicated to Ammon, for the cure of deafness. From Thebes.

749. The top of an earthenware Vase inscribed. From Sakkarah.

750. An Inscription, in Coptic, on a tile.

751. Inscription, in Greek, on a piece of limestone, and several other inscriptions. From Thebes.

752. Figure of Isis, beautifully carved in wood, and inlaid with glass or some vitreous substance. From Abouseer.

753. A beautiful specimen of Mosaic, from the same tomb.

754. A Figure of Isis and Horus, beautifully inlaid. From Abouseer.

755. A small piece of Mosaic Work.

756. Green porcelain Vase of a flattened and circular form with an inscription of hieroglyphics cut on its edges. Dedicated to Thoth. Thebes.

757. } Two glass Bottles. From Sakkarah.
758. }

759. Green porcelain Vase, similar to 756, but of finer material. The inscription is painted. From Sakkarah.

760. The skull of a Female Mummy. The hair and head-dress as when found at Sakkarah.

761. } The feet of a Lady with white leather shoes. From
762. } Sakkarah.

763. A Necklace of porcelain. From Sakkarah.

764. A broken Necklace, made of large black beans and cowrie shells.

765. Hair, of a yellow colour; does not appear to be human. From Sakkarah.

766. A magnificent funereal Papyrus, 22 feet long, most beautifully written in very small hieroglyphics, and finely illuminated. It is perfect, both at the commencement and at the end. From Sakkarah.

This Papyrus is not only most beautifully written, but is finely illuminated with various illustrations, so that besides the written history of the life of the deceased, you have sketches illustrating the most remarkable events. In the first scene is represented the Sacred Bull, beautifully gilded, and the deceased supported by two or more Gods; in the next is the Hall of the two Truths, with the God Osiris sitting in judgment, assisted by the forty-two judges, who may be seen immediately above him; before him is the soul of the deceased accompanied by Anubis, the Guardian of the Tombs, and the Ibis-headed God, Thoth, who has been writing down the history of the departed, and has collected all his good deeds into a small bottle, which is placed in a scale, while in the opposite scale may be seen the Goddess of Truth, sometimes only the Ostrich feather (the emblem of truth) is used, weighing down the good deeds; this result having been made known by the God Thoth to Osiris, he awards such punishment as seems meet to him and his forty-two assistants, and the soul of the sinner is sent into purgatory, for so many thousand years, during which time he has certain labours to perform, which may be seen in the smaller illustrations; in the last sketch, the deceased is represented before Osiris awaiting his final judgment. If he has performed all the tasks imposed upon him to the satisfaction of the judges, his soul is allowed to return again to his body, (if it still be perfect,) otherwise he is sentenced to a lengthened residence in purgatory

after which the soul is permitted to return to its original body and it is for this reason that the Egyptians were so very particular about preserving and mummifying the bodies of the dead.

776. 777. 778. 779. Bronze Vases. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

780. A curious bronze Altar, for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

781. 782. 783. Bronze Vases of different forms. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

784. A very finely executed Hawk, wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, upon a bronze pedestal, which is supposed to contain a mummy or a papyrus. This figure is very scarce. From Sakkarah.

785. A bronze Figure. From Thebes.

786. Bronze figure of Amunra, God-creator. From Memphis.

787. Bronze figures of Harpochrates. From Memphis.

788. Part of a figure, which ornamented some Shrine, and consists of seven sacred serpents erect. From Thebes.

789.

A finely executed bronze figure of Har-Oeri, son of Osiris and Athor, and is frequently called the elder Horus. At Ombos he is styled resident in the eyes of light, Lord of Ombos, the Great God, Lord of the Heavens, Lord of Eelak, Philæ, &c., and is evidently connected with the Sun. From Memphis.

790. A bronze figure of Isis. From Memphis.

791. A bronze figure of Athor, with the cow's head. This is a somewhat rare specimen. Among her many titles she was called Mistress of Dancing, the Cow engendering the Sun, &c. From Memphis.

792. A bronze figure of Osiris, the son of Netpe and Sed, and engendered of heaven itself.

In his struggle with Seth or Typhon, he appears to have fallen under the power of his antagonist, to have been defended by his son Horus, lamented by his wife Isis, and sister Nepthys, embalmed under the direction of Anubis, and justified by Thoth against his enemies. After the destruction and disposal of the limbs by Seth, his form was made again by Noum, (*Amon-Ra,*) the creator, on a potter's wheel. The most prominent function of Osiris is that of judge of the dead, seated in the hall of the Two Truths, with Ouem, (the devourer.) and the forty-two demons of the dead; he awards the ultimate destiny of the soul, perdition and darkness, or manifestation to light. See the drawing in the centre of the Funereal papyri, Nos. 51 and 766.

793. A bronze of Nofra Athon. From Memphis.

794. A bronze figure of a Slave Girl, kneeling, and her hands bound behind her. From Sakkarah.

795. A bronze figure of Phtah, the principal deity and protector of the city of Memphis, where he is represented in the form of Phtah Socaris. No. 708. From Memphis.

796. A bronze figure, with gilt eyes, of Pasht-Merephtah.

797. A bronze figure of Horus, who is styled Lord of the Abaton, and Lord of Memlak, Philæ. From Thebes.

798. A bronze figure of Har-Sont-to. Another type of Horus. From Memphis.

799. The heads of three Divinities conjoined. They are neatly cast, and are represented with their head-dresses and necklaces. From Sakkarah.

800. A beautifully-executed Figure, in bronze, of the goddess Maut. From Thebes.

801. A beautifully-executed Figure, in bronze, of a man on a marble pedestal. From Thebes.

802. }
803. } Bronze figures of Pasht or Bubastes. These figures
804. } are always well executed, some are from Memphis,
805. } and others from Lower Egypt.
806. }

807. Bronze figure of Phtah. From Memphis.

808. Bronze figure of Amon-Ra.

This God had a temple dedicated to him in the Great Oasis. He is not to be considered as the Ram-headed God, but it is one of the many forms which he assumes; he is the Great Creator, and is represented in the mystic chamber of the temple at Philæ, in this form, (painted blue,) seated at the potter's wheel, moulding the divine members of Osiris.

809. Figure of Osiris under the form of Khons. From Memphis.

810. } Small bronze Figures, similar to No. 795. From
811. } Memphis.

812. Small bronze Figures, similar to No. 798. Ditto.

813. A small figure of Horus as Har-Ammon. Ditto.

814. A bronze figure of a God. From Memphis.

815. A bronze Figure, similar to No. 693. Ditto.

816. A bronze Figure of Smouth or Esculapius, the eldest son of Phtah. From Memphis.

817. A small bronze Figure. From Sakkarah.

818. A bronze Figure of a Priest. Do.

819. A bronze Figure, representing a Libatory Priest, holding in his hands an altar for libations. From Memphis.

820. A beautiful little figure in bronze, in a sitting posture. From Memphis.

821. A bronze figure of Typhon standing on a lotus, supported by two lions. From Memphis.

822. A beautiful bronze figure of Thmei, the Goddess of Truth.

She is represented with an Ostrich feather in her head, because all the wing feathers of that bird were considered of equal length, and hence meant true or correct. Sometimes Thmei is represented without a head, or blind, hence her impartiality and truth. From Memphis.

823. A bronze Bull. From Sakkarah.

824. A figure of a Cat with her Kittens. Do.

825. Bronze figure of a Cat sitting on a lotus. This has been the top of a staff. From Sakkarah.

826. Sacred Bull in bronze. Ditto.

827. A beautiful figure of a Cat, in bronze,—she has a silver necklace and ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

828. Bronze Cat.

829. Bronze figure of the Shrew Mouse, which was worshipped in the Temple dedicated to Latona, at Bootos.

This figure is said to have been assumed by Latona to avoid the pursuit of Typhon, and the Egyptians worshipped this animal and considered it sacred, from its supposed blindness, and regarded it as the emblem of primeval night and darkness. The goddess Latona was described as denoting night and darkness. From Lower Egypt.

830. A circular piece of bronze, beautifully ornamented. From Heliopolis.

831. A bronze Cat. From Sakkarah.

832. A Bronze Bull.

833. A Bronze Hawk, originally the top of a staff. From Sakkarah.

834. A Bronze Shrew Mouse. From Lower Egypt.

835. A small Cat in bronze. From Sakkarah.

836. Two Cats on a bronze pedestal. Do.

837. A clamp of Bronze, it is a very intricate and fine specimen of casting, it was one of four pieces used to protect the lower angles of a shrine, which was of wood. From Thebes.

838. } The two Horns of the Sacred Bull, Apis, found at
842. } Tourah, projecting out of the ground.
Vide Herodotus, Euterpe XLI.

839. A wooden cylindrical box, containing a bronze box or lining.

840. A piece of Bronze. From Sakkarah.

841. A large bronze Shrine filled with gum, it is beautifully engraved on each side with the figures of gods, it is very much oxydized. From Sakkarah.

843. An Ornament in bronze.

845. Bronze Instruments, used by mechanics.

846. A bronze Frog.

847. A bronze Fish Hook, found by Dr. Abbott, in a Mummy. From Sakkarah.

848. A bronze Mouse.

849. A bronze Stamp, in the shape of a cartouche.

850. A square Seal, inscribed with "the abode of Ammon," the hieroglyphics are in relief like type. From Thebes.

851. A small bronze Figure, similar to 786.

852. A small bronze Figure, similar to 798, only in a sitting posture. From Sakkarah.

853. A small figure of Horus. From Sakkarah.

854. A Cartouche in bronze. From Sakkarah.

855. A Plate of bronze, with the prenomen and nomen of Terak, 714 years B. C. See 2 Kings, xix. *Terak*, or *Tirhakah*.

856. A thin plate of Bronze, with some unknown figures upon it.

857. Bronze Clasp of a waistband, taken from a mummy by Dr. Abbott. The rest of the band was of cloth, covered with circular plates of glass.

858. A bronze Ring.

859. Pieces of a Belt in bronze, from a mummy. From Sakkarah.

X. A bronze Lion.

Z. A bronze Sphinx. Both these figures are very rarely found in bronze.

860. Six bronze Knives.

861. Several links of a Chain, attached to a heart-shaped weight, cast in bronze. From Sakkarah.

862. Rings of bronze, worn as bracelets by the women of the lower order. From Sakkarah.

863. Bronze Statue of Athor, of the Græco-Egyptian period, in the attitude of the Goddess of Dancing. *Vide* 791.

864. A large bronze Figure of a man. From Memphis.

865. A large bronze Figure of the Goddess NEITH. From Memphis.

866. Bronze Altar for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

867. Bronze Statue of Isis and Horus. From Memphis.

868. A statue of Osiris as judge in the hall of the Two Truths, as seen in the Funereal Papyri.

869. Finely executed figure of a Hawk, in bronze. "The bright and piercing eye of this bird made it an appropriate emblem of the Sun."—*Vide* Kenrick.

870. Bronze Statue of Isis and Horus. From Memphis.

871. Bronze Statue. From Memphis.

872. Bronze Statue of Horus. From Memphis.

873. A bronze, terminating in the head of a Ram. From Memphis.

874. Statue of Horus, in bronze. From Memphis.

875. A Sacred Serpent, in bronze, originally beautifully inlaid with some vitreous substance. From Sakkarah.

876. The Sacred Ibis on a bronze pedestal. From Sakkarah.

877. Bronze figure of some royal person kneeling.

878. Bronze Altar, for burning incense. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

879. The same as No. 877.

880. Bronze Ibis on a pedestal. From Sakkarah.

881. Small figure of an Ibis, in bronze, with the ostrich feather (emblem of truth) in its beak.

882. A very small figure, of Amoun-Ra-Harsaphes. From Thebes.

883. A small figure of Khem.

884 to 891. A small drill and other instruments in bronze.

886. Part of the head-dress of Osiris, an ostrich feather in bronze, inlaid.

892. A very small bronze Statue.

893. Two Sacred Serpents in bronze, inlaid with glass or other vitreous substance of different colours. From Sakkarah.

894. A bronze figure of a Cat or Dog, apparently of the Persian Era. From Sakkarah.

895. Bronze Battle-axe. From Sakkarah.

896. Bronze Figure of a woman grinding. From Sakkarah.

897. An Axe in bronze, found at Tourah where the Israelites were at work; supposed to have been used by that people. Upon the same shelf are other and similar instruments in bronze.

898. A figure of Osiris.

899. An Altar in bronze, with the stairs to ascend to it. From Abouseer.

900. Statue of Khons, Phtah or Typhon. From Abouseer.

901. Bronze figure of Anouph or Anubis. From Sakkarah.

902. A Pantheic figure with a lion's head. From Sakkarah.

904. Fragment in bronze of a God.

905. Small Figure in bronze, on a pedestal.

906. A curious Pantheic figure in bronze, representing Typhon standing on the head and shoulders of another figure.

907. Bronze Arrow Heads.

908. A Mouse on a pedestal, originally the top of a staff.

909. Bronze Head-Dress in form of a Vulture. When worn by a goddess or a queen, it indicates that she is a mother goddess or mother queen. From Thebes.

910. A broken figure of an Ibis.

911. A bronze Throne, supported upon lions, with a figure kneeling before it. From Sakkarah.

912. Figure of Horus.

913. Statue of Osiris.

914. An Ægis representing the head of Nouf. Temples for his worship were established at the Cataract of Syene, Elephantina, &c.

915. Figure of Isis, with outstretched wings, between two lotus columns, each surmounted by a Hawk. Before each pillar has stood a Jackal, but the front of this figure is unfortunately broken. From Sakkarah.

916. A Pantheic Figure. From Sakkarah.

917. Statue of Osiris. From Sakkarah.

918. Statue of Pasht. From Sakkarah.

919. Bronze figure of Pasht, encircled by the wings of a figure standing at her back. From Sakkarah.

920. Bronze figure of Horus. From Sakkarah.

921. Bronze figure of an Ibis. From Sakkarah.

922. Various kinds of Instruments in bronze. From Sakkarah.

923. Shrew Mouse in bronze on a pedestal. From Sak karah.

924. Bronze Hinge. From Sakkarah.

925. The same as 923 but broken off its pedestal. From Sakkarah.

926. Two bronze Necklaces or Collars, worn by children.

927. Two bronze Rings, worn by children.

928. Bronze Knife, gilt. From Sakkarah.

929. Bull's head in bronze.

930. Small bronze Shrine, in which is Osiris.

931. Figure of Horus, curiously made of bronze and gypsum, in a stooping position, as if from age. From Sakkarah.

932. A coarsely made bronze Figure. From Sakkarah.

933. Figure in bronze of Isis, with outspread wings. From Sakkarah.

934. Bronze Weight. From Sakkarah.

935. Bronze top of a Staff, terminating in a lyre. From Sakkarah.

936. A Cat's head in bronze. From Sakkarah.

937. A bronze Ornament.

938. Lamp in bronze.

939. Shrew Mouse in bronze.

940.
941. } Two Vases in bronze. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

942. An Ornament, representing an ostrich feather and sacred serpent on a Ram's horn. As seen represented in the head-dresses of some of the gods.

943. An Ægis in bronze.

944. An Ornament, somewhat similar to 942, inlaid.

945. An Ægis in bronze.

946. Part of the head-dress of Khons, in bronze.

947. A bronze Handle of a Drawer.

948. A bronze Bolt.

949. A Bottle. From Tel-el-Yahoudi.

950. A hollow Tube in bronze.

951. A Bottle similar to 949.

952. A bronze Nail.

953. The head and foot of an Ibis, the natural size, and most beautifully made.

954. A beautiful little figure of Nofre-Athom in silver. From Memphis.

955. A Case containing fragments of knitted head-dresses in cotton, worsted, and silk.

That marked 956 is of the latter substance. These are the only specimens of silk I have met with. In the bottom of the case is an ancient piece of bead net-work, originally taken from a mummy which it covered. From Sakkarah and Abouseer.

956. A Surgical Contrivance for covering an issue. This machine is far more cleanly, and much better adapted for its intention than the present system of bandaging, and is made of silver. From Sakkarah.

957. A Scarabæus mounted in bronze as a ring. Has the name of Rameses engraved upon it. From Sakkarah.

958. A large bronze Ring engraved. From Sakkarah.

959. A large bronze Ring having the name of Rameses the Great engraved upon it. From Sakkarah.

960. A blue porcelain Ring inscribed. From Thebes.

961. A bronze Ring inscribed.

962. A porcelain Ring, in form of a Cartouche, bearing the name of Thothmes III. From Thebes.

963. A small bronze Ring, inscribed. From Sakkarah.

964. Cylindrical Ring of blue glass, inscribed in hieroglyphics; is capped at each end in the setting, which is in silver. From Thebes.

965. A small bronze Ring inscribed. From Sakkarah.

966. Do do do do.

967. Cornelian Ring, or rather that upper half of the ring which bears the inscription; the under half was probably made of metal, and attached to the above, in which there are holes made for that purpose. From Thebes.

968. A silver Ring engraved, representing a boat carrying the Bull "Apis." From Thebes.

969. An engraved Stone, supposed to be from Babylon although found in Lower Egypt.

970. Cornelian Stone, cut in the form of a Cartouche, and bearing the name of Rameses the Great. 1335 years B. C.

971. A red Agate, most beautifully engraved on each side, and round the edges.

On one side is the figure of the lion-headed God Bubastes, with an inscription. On the reverse is an inscription most beautifully cut, but whether in the Coptic or Greek language has never been determined. From Sakkarah.

972.
973.
974. Three Silver Rings. Found in Lower Egypt.

975.
976. A pair of silver Ear-rings. Found with the above.

977. A silver Ring, beautifully made to represent a serpent holding a ball or an apple in its mouth. From Memphis.

978. A Necklace in yellow metal, with pendants of pearls. From Sakkarah.

979. } A pair of bronze Ear-rings. From Sakkarah.
980. }

981. A bronze Ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

982. } A pair of bronze Ear-rings, with stone drops. From
983. } Sakkarah.

984. A square Ring in silver engraved, and representing Amunoph II., (1456 years B. C.,) beheading his enemies. From Sakkarah.

985. A silver Scorpion, originally inlaid, and forming part of the head-dress of the goddess Selk. From Sakkarah.

986. A small Tortoise, originally forming the head-dress of Las-an-ho, one of the evil genii, and called in the Rituals or funereal papyri, "the Guardian of the Third Gate," and is said to be fed with the limbs of his disturbers. From Sakkarah.

987. Fragments of a small statue of Isis and Horus, in a heavy metallic substance, covered with thin gold, probably an ancient fraud, as from the weight of the material, it might have passed for solid gold. From Sakkarah.

988. A small Scarabæus mounted in gold. From Sakkarah.

989. A thin plate of gold, impressed with figures of Divinities, taken, with others, from a mummy found by Dr. Abbott at Sakkarah.

990. }
991. }
992. } Plates of Gold similar to the above.
993. }

994. A Bracelet made of twisted gold wire, the ends terminating in a lotus flower. From Sakkarah.

995. A small gold Figure kneeling.

996. Head of the lion-headed God, in gold.

997 to 1000. Figures of different Divinities, stamped in gold. Taken from a mummy, around the neck of which they were strung as beads in a necklace. From Sakkarah.

1001. An Ornament in silver gilt. From Sakkarah.

1002. A large Ear-ring, terminating in a bull's head; it is beautifully made of gold wire, and minutely decorated about the neck. It was originally ornamented with precious stones, which have been taken from the horns and forehead. From Thebes.

1003. A small gold Ornament, beautifully worked and decorated with several small chains, each terminating in an ornament resembling a small bottle; it is supposed to have been the drop of an ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

1004. } Two very small Bottles in gold, resembling those
1005. } used to contain the good deeds of the dead. From Sakkarah.

1006. Four Links of gold, supposed to be used as currency. From Sakkarah.

1007. A gold Ear-ring with a pearl. From Sakkarah.

1008. A small piece of Gold, supposed to be used as an ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

1009. A large gold Ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

1010. }
1011. } Two small gold Beads. Ditto.

1012 to 1020. Figures of Divinities, stamped in gold, originally strung together and placed round the neck of a mummy. From Sakkarah.

1021. Two gold Beads in the form of wheat. From Sakkarah.

1022. Two Beads in glass, *gilded*. From Sakkarah.

1023. A small plate of Gold, which formed the centre or clasp of a band worn round the waist of a mummy. From Sakkarah.

1024. A small Scarabæus in pearl. From Sakkarah.

1025. A small gold Amulet, (broken.) From Sakkarah.

1026. A small gold Ring, in form of a serpent. From Sakkarah.

1027. A small Hawk in gold. From Sakkarah.

1028. A Gorget in gold. From Sakkarah.

1029. A gold Clasp, enamelled. From Sakkarah.

1030. An Ægis in gold, of the head of Bubastes. From Sakkarah.

1031 to 1036. Thin plates of Gold, stamped with various devices. From Sakkarah.

1037. A diadem in gold, prettily ornamented with the lotus flower, surmounted by the disk; in the centre are placed several circular thin plates of gold, taken from the neck of a mummy, around which they were placed as a necklace. From Sakkarah.

1038. } Two small thimble-shaped Ornaments, made of
1039. } gold and probably used as pendants, or drops to ear-rings. From Sakkarah.

1040. } The Crook and Flagellum carried by Osiris, in
1041. } gold. From Sakkarah.

1042. A large and exquisitely finished Scarabæus, in a hard green stone, by some said to be jade stone; it has on its under surface a thin gold plate engraved with eight lines of hieroglyphics, a prayer for the dead; it was found on the breast of a mummy, at Sakkarah.

1043. } Two figures of Typhon in gold, one of very superior
1044. } workmanship, found at Sakkarah, the other, in purer gold, was found at Thebes.

1045. A Sacred Serpent in gold. From Sakkarah.

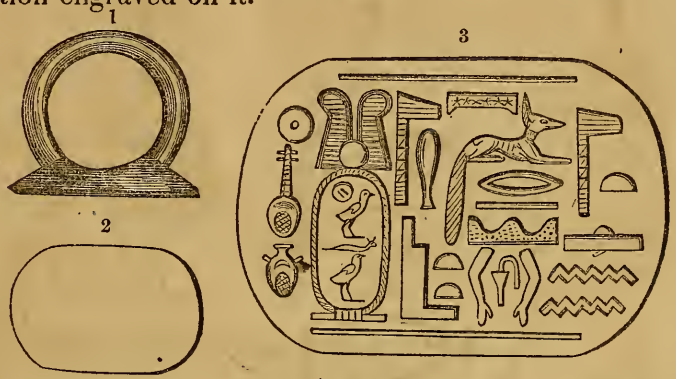
1046. A triangular plate of Gold, with a royal oval containing a name not legible; it was found on the mummy of a female. From Sakkarah.

1047. Two small plates of Gold, taken from the ears of a mummy.

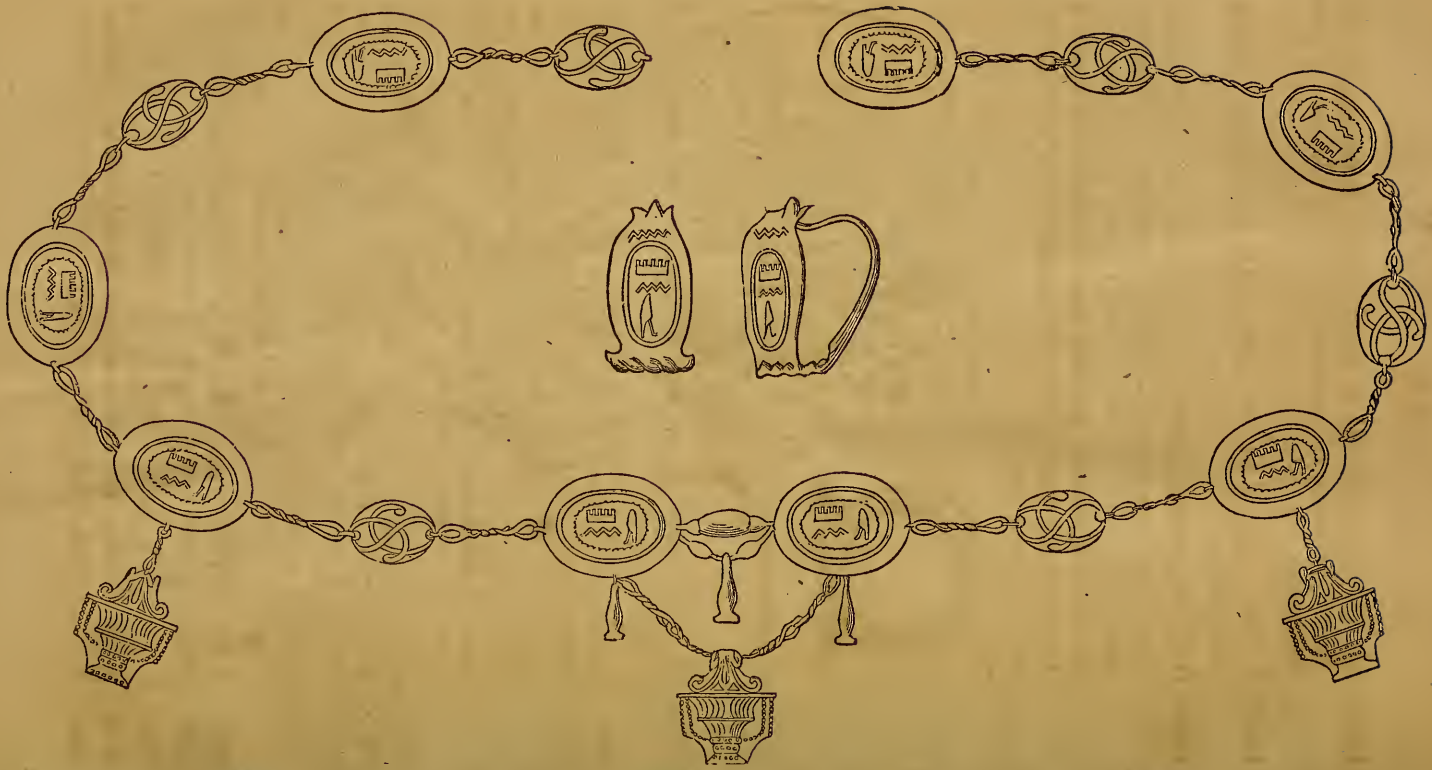
1048. An eye in gold. It is used as the hieroglyphic of Egypt, and also represents the eye of Osiris. From Sakkarah.

1049. A large Ring in the form of a Serpent. From Sakkarah.

1050 Gold Signet Ring, bearing the name of Shoofoo, the Suphis of the Greeks. 2325 years B. C. In shape and dimensions it resembles Figure 1, and the size of the impression exactly corresponds to Figure 2. Figure 3 is a magnified representation of the inscription engraved on it.



This remarkable piece of antiquity is in the highest state of preservation, and was found at Ghizeh, in a tomb near that excavation of Colonel Vise called Campbell's tomb. It is of fine gold, and weighs nearly three sovereigns. The style of the hieroglyphics is in perfect accordance with those in the tombs about the Great Pyramid, and the hieroglyphics within the oval is the name of that Pharaoh of whom the pyramid was the tomb. The details are minutely accurate, and beautifully executed. The heaven is engraved with stars: the fox, or jackal, has significant lines within its contour: the hatchets have their handles bound with thongs, as is usual in the sculptures: the volumes have the string which binds them hanging below the roll, differing in this respect from any example in sculptured or painted hieroglyphics. The determinative for country is studded with dots, representing the sand of the mountains at the margin of the valley of Egypt. The instrument, as in the larger hieroglyphics, has the tongue and simi-lunar mark of the sculptured examples; as is the case also with the heart-shaped vase. The name is surmounted with the globe, and feathers, decorated in the usual manner; and the ring of the cartouche is engraved with marks representing a rope, never seen in the sculptures: and the



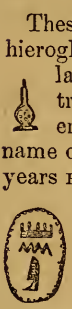
1052. THE NECKLACE AND EAR-RINGS OF MENES, THE FIRST PHARAOH OF EGYPT, 2750 YEARS, B. C.

only instance of a royal name similarly encircled is a porcelain example in this collection, enclosing the name of the father of Sesostris. (See No. 599.) The O in the name is placed as in the examples sculptured in the tombs, not in the axis of the cartouche. The chickens have their unfledged wings; the Cerastes its horns, now only to be seen with the magnifying glass.

1051. A Ram's head in gold.

1052. Two Ear-rings and a Necklace, found in a jar at Dendera.

These ornaments are made of gold leaf, similar to that upon which hieroglyphics are usually stamped. There are three pendants of lapis-lazuli, and two beads of blue glass attached to the centre; where is also an oval amethyst bead, capped at each end with gold. But what is particularly curious is, that the name of Menes (the first Pharaoh of Egypt, who reigned 2750 years B. C.) is stamped upon the ear-rings, and upon eight oval plates of the necklace. These ovals have a dotted ornament around them. The circle around the ear-rings is plain, and is in the form of a cartouche. At equal distances between these ovals are curiously entwined devices, attached by a rude chain, formed of thin strips of flattened gold. There are also three pendants attached; they are in form of baskets, most beautifully executed, and will bear examination through a magnifying glass.



1053. An Ear-ring in gold, terminating in the head of a gazelle.

1054. A gold Ear-ring, terminating in a lion's head.

1055. A Scarabæus in gold, engraved with the name of the queen of Horus (Thothmes IV., of Sir Gardner Wilkinson). It was by this king's order that the great Sphinx was cut out of the rock, near the Pyramids, at Ghiseh, 1446 years B. C.

1056 and 1057. A pair of Ear-rings with a pearl drop.

1058. A small gold Ear-ring.

1059. A gold Ear-ring with a pearl drop.

1060. A small gold Ear-ring.

1061. A gold Ear-ring, with a drop in coarse emerald.

1062. A gold Ornament, in the form of a cow's horns.

1063. A very pretty gold Ear-ring.

1064. Figure of a sacred Bull, in gold.

1065. A gold Ear-ring, terminating in the head of a cow.

1066. A sacred Bull in stamped gold.

1067. Part of a gold Ear-ring.

1068. A Gold Ring, in the shape of a Serpent.

1069. Part of a Gold Ear-ring.

1070 and 1071. Two Figures of the common Fly, in gold plate; they have a piece of enamel let into their backs.

1072. A small Lizard of the desert, called the Warren, it is particularly well executed in gold.

1073. A spiral flexible Gold Ring, in the shape of a Serpent, set with carbuncles.

1074. A Gold Ring with two drop stones.

1075. The figure of Teor, the hippopotamus-headed goddess, in gold.

1076. The figure of Ra, the personification of the Sun.

1077. A massive Ring of fine gold, with a triangular pyramid of balls; similar rings are now sold at the Temple at Mecca, but made of silver, it being forbidden in the Koran, to Mohammedans, to wear gold ornaments. From Sakkarah.

1078. A Ring curiously made of six small porcelain Scarabæi, mounted in gold. It was found in the tomb of Assa, with the slabs, on the stand, No. 370.

1079. A Gold Ring surmounted with a pyramid cut out of some precious stone. From Sakkarah.

1080. A Gold Ring with a square shield.

1081 and 1082. Two Plates of Gold, inscribed with hieroglyphics.

1083. A Porcelain Scarabæus mounted in gold to form a ring; it has the cartouche of Thothmes III., the Pharaoh of the Exodus, 1495 years before Christ, according to Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

1084. A Gold Ring, engraved with some device.

1085. A Gold Ring, with the cartouche of Amunoph II., 1456 years before Christ. This ring was found at Thebes, in the small wooden box, No. 477.

1086. Ring of fine Gold, with the figure of the lion-headed God Bubastes engraved on two cartouches, each surmounted by the Ostrich feather, as is usual with royal names. From Sakkarah.

1087. A Gold Ring, in which are tastefully arranged two blue stones and one red one. From Thebes.

1088. A Gold Ring engraved with the Sacred Bull "Apis." From Sakkarah.

1089. A Gold Ring, engraved with the figure of Isis sitting; it is solid and of the shape called "Opisphendone." From Sakkarah.

1090. A large silver Ring beautifully engraved with the name of Amunoph III., 1430 years before Christ. From Sakkarah.

1091 and 1092. A pair of gold Ear-rings, hollow and minutely ornamented, one end terminating in a tiger's head holding in its mouth an engraved stone, and the smaller end in a hook which fastens into the gold setting of the stone. From Upper Egypt.

1093. Part of an Ear-ring in form of a cow's head, ornamented with a carbuncle set in the forehead. The head is curiously made of gold-leaf. From Sakkarah.

1094 and 1095. A pair of exquisitely-worked gold Ear-rings, terminating in a lion's head. From Upper Egypt.

1096. A small figure of a Bull's Head, probably a part of an ear-ring. From Sakkarah.

1097 and 1098. A pair of Ear-rings very similar to but smaller than 1094, '5. From Upper Egypt.

1099. A beautiful figure of a Bird with outspread wings, representing the soul departing from the body. This figure is in gold, beautifully inlaid with Turquoise and Lapis-lazuli, and it was taken from the breast of a mummy by Dr. Abbott, at Sakkarah.

1100 and 1101. A pair of Gold Ear-rings, beautifully made, terminating in the head of a gazelle. From Thebes.

1102. An Ear-ring of similar construction, terminating in the head of a lynx, which receives the clasp. The expression of this head is very beautiful, the stone on the ring is a carbuncle. From Thebes.

1103 and 1104. A pair of gold Ear-rings, similar to 1100 and 1101.

1105. A beautiful little figure, in gold, of a bird, with a human head, and the wings expanded.

This figure represents the soul departing from the body, and is similar to one found in Etruria, and now in the museum of the Vatican. It was taken from the breast of a mummy by Dr. Abbott, at Sakkarah.

1106. A large coarsely made Ring in cornelian.

1107 A piece of Gilded Wood, insecribed with hieroglyphics. It was taken from a mummy opened by Dr. Abbott. From Thebes

1108. Figure, in gold, of a Bird with a human head, inlaid as No. 1099. The color of the mosaic is lost, probably from the heat applied in the process of making the mummy, from which it was taken at Sakkarah.

1109. Figure of Horus, in wood, gilt.

1110. A Cobra Capella, or sacred snake, in gold

1111. A figure of a God, in gold.

1112. A gold Ear-ring, with pearl drops.

1113. A Bird, with outstretched wings, wearing the crown of Osiris.

1114. A Human Head, carved in lime-stone, apparently a fragment of a built up figure; probably the head of a Sphinx.

This head was found at Benha il Assel, in lower Egypt. Benha is celebrated for its honey, and had the honor of supplying the prophet Mahomet with a present of honey when he entered Egypt. Heuce its name, "*il Assel*," which signifies "*of the honey.*" Benha was the country residence of the late Abbas Pacha, who was murdered there in 1854.

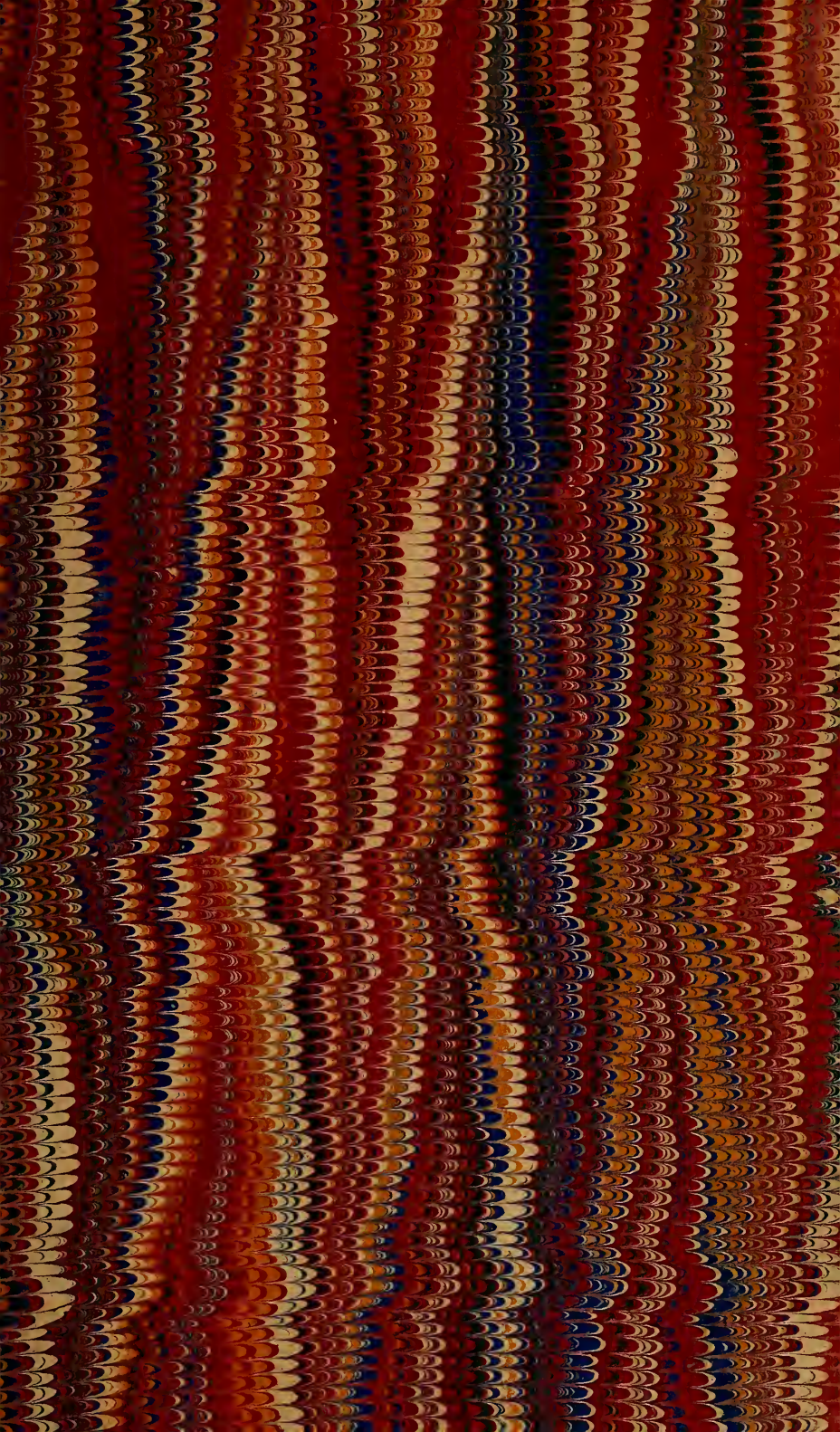
1115. The head of one of the Pharaohs, in white marble.

This was bronght from Thebes by Dr. George Abbott. Being without date, it is not possible to assign it to any particular personage or era.

1116. The head of a King, from Benha.

1117. A small wooden Statue, from Thebes, having the name of Thothmes III. inscribed.

1118. A wooden figure of a Slave, with his hands bound behind him, and his face upturned, as though imploring his conquerors to grant him liberty.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 029 964 199 5